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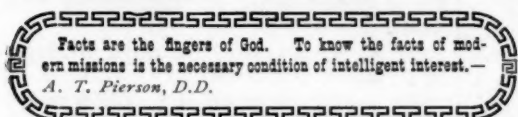
VOL. III. No. 1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1891.

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The Literary Digest.

VOL. III. NO. 1.

NEW YORK.

MAY 2, 1891.

Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter.
Published Weekly by FUNK & WAGNALLS, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 86 Bay Street.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE LIMITATIONS OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, April.

THE Irish comedy in the Committee-room of the House of Commons may be regarded in various lights. From one point of view it is a roaring farce; from another, it is a grave lesson in constitutional ethics. On its dramatic side, indeed, it is so excellent that the spectators are apt to overlook its serious significance as a factor in the political situation. Its significance, as well as its importance, however, can hardly be overrated.

The Irish members are divided into two factions; but both factions use the same language. There must be an end of the Union. They represent, they declare, a people rightly struggling to be free, and who detest their conquerors as the Italians detested the Austrians, as the Poles detest the Czar. Ireland is to become a separate kingdom. The ties that bind her to England are to be cut. The sorry figment of a scheme of "safe and moderate" Home Rule is treated with undisguised derision. It is laughed to scorn by the Healyites no less than by

the Parnellites. The *Patriots*, after years of politic mystification, have at length shown themselves in their true colors. They no longer affect constitutional methods. If England will not give them independence, so much the worse for England. They will take it by force; and they will not want allies, for the Irish race throughout the world is behind them. They are rebels, in short—as truly rebels as if they had bayonets in their hands, as if the first shot had been fired, as if an army, officered by American rowdies, were marching on Dublin castle. The object of their league is avowedly and notoriously unconstitutional, *inasmuch as it involves the ultimate dismemberment of the empire.*

Is a proposal to dismember the British Empire one which a British Parliament, however constituted, is competent to entertain? This is a question of vast importance, which has never been sufficiently considered. Parliament, it is said, from the necessity of the case, must be all-powerful; it is, and can be, subject to no limitations, except those imposed by its own sovereign will. This theory of parliamentary absolutism is at present widely popular; and those who venture to assert, as we venture to assert, that it is theoretically unsound and practically indefensible, are looked upon as guilty of political heresy, if not of political immorality.

Mr. Gladstone, when in a majority, is fond of talking of the "mandate" which Parliament has received from the people. How far, we would like to inquire, can this mandate be held to go? Is it subject to no limitations? Is the devolution absolute and unconditioned? It appears to us, on the contrary, that it cannot entitle a parliamentary assembly to exceed its constitutional functions. It could not, for instance, authorize a Parliament, however elected, to resolve that the British Empire should cease to exist, and to decree its dissolution. Let us assume that the odd man in each constituency were in favor of the dissolution of the empire, and succeeded in electing a Parliament to represent his views. Yet a nation cannot be dissolved like a joint-stock company. Any number of electoral victories, any number of parliamentary resolutions would be futile. They would go for nothing. Every man in every constituency who belonged to the minority would still be entitled to say: "No. There are certain root-questions, certain vital and fundamental questions, which have not been confided to Parliament by the constitution. The House of Commons cannot touch them—they lie outside the arena of debate. When such questions arise, they must be determined elsewhere. We shall not allow you to settle them in your way until we are beaten—beaten elsewhere than at the polling-booths, and with other weapons than words. No assembly of legislators can resolve society into its original elements. There is no such clause in the compact; a legislative assembly attempting to do so mistakes its functions and exceeds its commission."

It is possible that timid or trimming politicians among the Unionists themselves will be willing to admit that "Home Rule" (as anxiously minimized by its English advocates) is a question which may legitimately come within the purview of Parliament. They will be prepared to give the *English* Home Ruler, at least, the benefit of the doubt. They will say that he sincerely believes that Home Rule will not lead to dismemberment, and that it is barely possible he may be right. According to this view, the English Home Ruler is not necessarily a traitor to the constitution, as he understands it, nor Home Rule a question which Parliament is incompetent to entertain. But it is obvious that such considerations cannot be held to apply to the *Irish* Home Ruler, or to the policy which he supports. The Irish Home Ruler is now working, avowedly and unblushingly, for the dismemberment of the empire. He is proud to be a rebel; he glories in his treason. He is the open

enemy of the State as it exists. What follows? Is it not axiomatic that men who are outside the pale of the constitution are morally, if not legally, disqualified from taking any legislative part in the settlement of the question?

To the Unionist, we should fancy, the argument, when fairly stated, must be decisive; but is it not possible to convince the moderate and reasonable Home Ruler (for such surely there are) of the intrinsic unreasonableness of a policy which leaves—or virtually leaves—the determination of this great question to rebels or pseudo-rebels? He holds, as we hold, that the dismemberment of the empire would be a national, nay, a world-wide calamity. He holds, as we hold, that the establishment of an independent Irish Republic* across the Irish Channel, would be a fatal blow to the prosperity, if not to the existence, of what Mr. Kingsley has called "this great English land." If the eighty-five Irish Separatists were to take the field for the purpose of securing separation, he would (we do him the justice to believe) declare them rebels; he would use the whole force of the State against them; he would have no hesitation in punishing them as rebels are punished. But because they propose to attain their end by *votes* instead of by *arms*, is the case altered? If the object aimed at is unconstitutional, the one mode is as illegitimate as the other; and to allow that in such a case rebels may take by parliamentary forms what they would not be allowed to take by force, is surely the height of folly.

THE AMERICAN CABINET.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

Chautauquan, Meadville, May.

WHEN Washington inaugurated the free government which we enjoy, four departments were deemed sufficient for the conduct of affairs at home and abroad. These were the departments of State, Treasury, War, and Justice. The first President was not elected as a party man—there were no political parties at that time—but he was unanimously chosen by the American people for the highest office in their gift, because he had proved himself eminently worthy. Washington selected, as his political advisers, men of widely different political principles. Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, was Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the Federal party, was the head of the Treasury Department; Henry Knox was placed over the War Department, and Edmund Randolph was the first Attorney-General of the United States. Naval affairs were at first managed by the War Department, until 1798, when Benjamin Stoddart, of Maryland, was made Secretary of the Navy. In 1829, the Postmaster-General for the first time was invited to a seat in the Cabinet by President Jackson, previous to which time he had been only a subordinate officer of the Treasury Department. The Interior Department was established in 1849, with Thomas Ewing as its first chief. In February, 1889, Congress created the Department of Agriculture, and President Cleveland appointed Norman J. Coleman as Secretary.

The secretaries of these departments constitute the chief advisers of the President of the United States, and are popularly called the Cabinet, although such designation is unknown in the Constitution. At the beginning of the government they were simply known as the "President's Clerks." Each receives an annual salary of \$8,000, a sum entirely insufficient to enable them to live in a style befitting the chief officers of a government like ours. The members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. They can be removed at will by the President, but not otherwise, except by impeachment. Unlike the members of the government of Great Britain and other European countries, our chief secretaries are excluded by the Constitution of the United States from sitting in either house of Congress

* This, according to Mr. Parnell's latest message to the men of Meath, is the form which the Irish Government is to take.

during their term of office. As the secretaries form the President's official family he has perfect freedom of choice in selecting them. Usually they are among the most prominent members of his party, and sometimes his competitors for the Presidential nomination. Thus, Mr. Lincoln selected as the leading members of his Cabinet, William H. Seward for Secretary of State, and Salmon P. Chase for Secretary of the Treasury, who had been his chief competitors for the Republican nomination at Chicago in 1860.

The leading place in the Cabinet is that of Secretary of State. In the earlier days of the Republic it was regarded as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, all had been Secretaries of State in the administrations previous to their own election to the Presidency. The Secretary of State has opportunities which enable a clever man to distinguish himself and which are likely to extinguish a weak man. The Great Seal of the United States is in charge of the State Department, which also keeps the archives, publishes the United States Statutes and practically has the appointment of American consuls and ministers abroad. All correspondence with these, and with foreign ministers to this government, passes through the State Department, which is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the governors of the various States.

The Treasury Department is second only to the State Department in importance. Twice in our history it has been the most important. First, at the time of the formation of the Government, when a national system of finance had to be constructed, and the Federal Government relieved from the embarrassment resulting from the unpaid debts contracted during the American Revolution. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary, effected both these results. Second, at the beginning of the Civil War, when a new financial system had to be created to enable the Government to carry on its gigantic struggle for the maintenance of the Union. The genius of Salmon P. Chase accomplished this through the greenback system. The Secretary of the Treasury has entire control of the national finances, the collection of the revenue, the coinage and printing of money, the construction of public buildings, the administration of the coast survey, the light-house, life-saving, revenue cutter, marine hospital, and steamboat inspection branches of the public service.

Upon the Postmaster-General and his subordinates depend the safe dispatch and delivery of the correspondence of the greatest letter-writing people on earth. When Dr. Franklin was the Postmaster-General of the American Colonies, the entire accounts of his office were kept in one book. The Postmaster-General now has a larger force of men under him than there are in the combined army and navy of the United States.

The Secretary of War is charged with the performance of all duties concerning the military service of the United States; has supervision of all public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia; is required to remove sunken vessels obstructing navigation; and has charge of all the work of improving rivers and harbors.

The Secretary of the Navy has general supervision of the construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war.

The Secretary of the Interior is chiefly occupied with the management of public lands and the conduct of Indian affairs. The Patent and Pension Offices are also a part of his department, as is also the Census Bureau.

The Attorney-General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the Government.

The Secretary of Agriculture has general supervision of all public business relating to the great agricultural industry of the country. Quite recently the Weather Bureau has been transferred from the War Department to the Agricultural Department, a change which it is hoped will result in a much-needed improvement in that interesting-branch of the public service.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF CANADA.

CHARLES GAILLY DE TAURINES.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, April.

THE question of annexation to the United States is to-day the great Canadian problem. In fact, the permanent existence of the Dominion, as it is at present constituted, is very doubtful. It is hardly twenty years since the Dominion government was established, and its desirability has always been a subject of discussion, both among the French Canadians and the English in Canada, while it was not accepted without opposition.

The tie which unites the Dominion to Great Britain is but nominal. The sovereignty of the mother country is shown solely by sending to Canada a Governor-General, who is paid out of the Canadian budget about fifty thousand American dollars. This is the whole amount of the tribute paid to Great Britain. The Dominion, in fact, is already independent. It is a republic of which the President is appointed by England, instead of being elected by popular vote, as in the United States. But the Canadian President has neither power nor influence. All history proves that a colonial population, so independent, will not long acknowledge itself the subject of any other power. It is evident that in the near future the Canadians will decide to have either independence or annexation to the United States.

Is independence possible, however, in the present condition of Canada? Many sagacious minds doubt it, and ask what guarantee of security Canada will have when she stands, relying upon her own resources alone, face to face with such a powerful nation as her neighbor. From the immediate point of view it would seem that, if there is to be before long a change in the political condition of Canada, annexation is the only course open to the Canadians.

Reflecting Americans do not desire that Canada be annexed to the Union. They do not allow themselves to be seduced by the prospect, more attractive to the imagination than to the reason, of seeing "the American flag flying from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole." These wise thinkers of the United States say that there are disturbing elements enough in their country without adding another population, half English and half French, half Catholic and half Protestant, and thus introducing quarrels of race and religion.

The French Canadians are divided in opinion on the question of annexation. The Conservatives among them urge the present mild rule, or rather no rule at all, of England, point to the way in which the French population of Louisiana has been absorbed by the Great Republic and remains without political influence, and allege that the Irish of the United States have hostile feelings towards the Canadians. The Liberals, among the French Canadians—or, at least, the vast majority of them—argue that they owe nothing to England for her mild rule or no rule, since she mitigated the rigor with which she formerly governed Canada only because she was obliged to. Further, they say that the case of Louisiana proves nothing; that the Dominion is too narrow a market for Canadian commerce and too restrained a theatre for the activity and talents of Canadian statesmen. Annexation to the United States would open a career for those Canadian youth who desire to shine in a naval, a military, a diplomatic or even a mercantile career. Still further, the French Canadian race, being in the Dominion the one which shows most aptitude for political affairs and liberal careers, will profit most by annexation.

While these arguments were being put forth on both sides, Sir John Macdonald surprised his adversaries by having Parliament dissolved. The result has not been exactly what he anticipated. The Conservatives, indeed, retain a majority. But that majority is but 25 votes in the Parliament of 200

members, and in order to get that feeble majority, like the cunning party manager that he is, Sir John stole a part of the tactics of the Liberals and substituted for the protectionist plank in his platform a plank of reciprocity—for the products of the soil at least—with the United States. So weak a majority, obtained by such measures is but a half success, and the spirits and hopes of the Liberal party have been raised by the result of the election.

Thus the question of annexation remains a burning one; and it especially concerns the French province of Quebec to consider what it will gain or lose by becoming a part of the Great Republic.

That province has now its own Parliament and ministers, a parliamentary government dealing in a sovereign fashion with questions of education, public works, civil legislation, public assistance and the administration of justice. It has, too, sole control of its unoccupied land. All these rights Quebec would have as a State of the Union; but the movement of centralization, begun during the Presidency of General Grant, tends constantly to diminish State powers, and increase Federal powers. In regard to schools, the inhabitants of Quebec would be greatly damaged by annexation. At present the law leaves the local authorities to spend as they please the school tax imposed on every father of a family. In this way the Catholics can have a Catholic school, the Protestants a Protestant school. Instruction can be given in French or English as the inhabitants of the school district prefer. In the United States such things would not be allowed. There from the common schools all religious instruction is banished and instruction can be given in the English language alone. Could the French Canadians preserve their present school legislation? Would they not be led by the invincible force of example to change the method of instruction employed, and be obliged to establish schools at their own expense, if they wanted their children to have religious instruction and to have French the language of their schools?

As a province of the Dominion, Quebec is nearly an independent State. As a State of the American Union, Quebec would be nothing but a province.

The same considerations apply more or less to all the French Canadians. They would lose more than they would gain by annexation. According to my view, therefore, the interest of the French Canadians in general, and of the province of Quebec in particular, lies in remaining as they are, a part of the Dominion.

WHAT VALUE HAVE GIBRALTAR AND MALTA FOR GREAT BRITAIN?*

R. VON ENGELNSTEDT.

Unsere Zeit, Leipzig, April.

WHILE people are still discussing the restoration of Heligoland, and the economic value of the sacrifice made by Germany to secure it, a Captain Bruce, in *The United Service Gazette*, proposes the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain—in exchange for the Balearic Islands—Minorca and Majorca. The proposal excites the more comment in that Captain Bruce unhesitatingly announces that the two fortresses are no longer of any strategic importance to England.

Without giving unqualified acceptance to Captain Bruce's views, we are, nevertheless, of opinion that the strategic importance of Gibraltar declined very materially with the introduction of steamships, and that ere long its sole value will be as a coaling station and harbor. To this we may add that the completion of the Languedoc Canal, by enabling France to unite her Atlantic and Mediterranean navies will, with the harbors and defenses on the African coast, secure her supremacy in the

* See also LITERARY DIGEST Dec. 27, 1890, p. 226, for an article on this subject.

Mediterranean, unless her aims be frustrated by England's occupation of the Balearic Islands.

With these views openly discussed, it may safely be assumed, that, although the problem will hardly find an immediate solution, the suggestion will, nevertheless, be regarded as within the field of practical politics as soon as England shall realize fully that Gibraltar is no longer worth the costs of its maintenance; and Spain, hampered by her difficulties in Morocco, shall be driven to bid any price for its recovery.

By means of the Languedoc Canal, France will, on its completion, be enabled to mass her Atlantic navy in the Mediterranean much more quickly than England can; the distance from Plymouth to the Balearic Islands being approximately 2,700 kilometers, while the distance from Brest, over Bordeaux, to the Gulf of Lyons is only 1,000 kilometers. France will thus be in a position to threaten the Anglo-Indian route between Gibraltar and Malta. Moreover, the extension of French territory on the North coast of Africa, and occupation of Tunis, appreciably prejudice the importance of the Malta group. Still more will this be the case when, in pursuance of French plans, the harbor of Biserta, on the North coast of Tunis, shall be transformed into a naval station. The possession of Tunis has already secured to France an influence in the Eastern Mediterranean sufficient to counterbalance that of England and Italy. The completion of the works at Biserta and Goletta will render this still more apparent.

But the occupation of the Balearic Islands by the English would be a very powerful counter move. The two islands have an area of approximately twelve square miles, with good harbors and every facility for the establishment of such a naval station as England will need to maintain her present position in the Mediterranean Sea.

Lying midway between Gibraltar and Malta, 900 kilometers from the first, 1,000 kilometers from the last, 700 kilometers from Biserta, 300 from Algiers, and 350 from the mouth of the Languedoc Canal at the Gulf of Lyons; a navy stationed here could thoroughly dominate the western half of the Mediterranean. It would hamper the evolution of the French fleet both in the Gulf of Lyons and on the coast of Algiers, protect the Anglo-Indian sea-way, and cut off all connection between France and her African possessions. In respect of France, the Balearic Islands, in the hands of England, would occupy much the same position as Cyprus is designed to occupy in the Eastern Mediterranean, in case Russia succeed in setting firm foot on the Golden Horn, and the Euphrates railway shall become an accomplished fact.

England will, however, hardly decide to give up Malta, which will remain of considerable strategic importance so long as England pretends to supremacy in the Mediterranean.

The present appears, however, a propitious moment to treat for the surrender of Gibraltar, as it could hardly fail to render England popular in Spain, at a moment when her strained relations with Portugal would render a good understanding with Spain specially desirable.

TONQUIN.

Le Monde Economique, Paris, April.

IN comparison with the costs and difficulties with which the French have had to contend in their conquest and occupation of Tonquin, the efforts made by other European nations in modern times to secure a footing on foreign soil may be regarded as mere child's play. No other colonial conquest of our day has entailed anything like such an expenditure of men and money for such unsatisfactory results. "Bad news from Tonquin" is the burden of all dispatches from that quarter; and the difficulties which the French have to encounter are increasing. Some of the causes are, perhaps, to be sought in the French national character. The modern Frenchman has

no talent for colonization, and is little suited to distant enterprises, as is evidenced by the history of Algiers.

For the failure in Tonquin, however, there have been special contributing causes. They are to be sought in the character of the country and of its inhabitants; and it appears to us that the attempt of the French Chamber to meet the difficulty by the continued organization of fresh troops in the colony—a thoroughly French remedy—affords little prospect of success.

The scourge of Tonquin, as we learn from H. Massy-Bert, in a work in which he shows no disposition to disparage the country, is its robber hordes; and these robber hordes are rooted in the physical character of the country. In the North and East, Tonquin is mountainous, and in all the region there is not a road worthy of the name. The Southern region is level, and intersected with countless streams, brooks, rivers, and canals. Here the robbers ply their profession, but, on being hotly pursued by armed force, they escape to the mountain fastnesses, where they are safe from pursuit. Robbery in Tonquin is an open profession; one to which even the peaceful farmer resorts at times, when the season is unfavorable. The Tonquinese are really a very industrious race, but, as is frequently observable among primitive people, they yearn for an occasional relief from the monotony of ordinary pursuits, and there is no more congenial way of spending their "outing" than by a resort to robbery. When the rice harvest is over, and especially if the crop is poor, the cultivators join some robber troop, or band themselves together, with a professional robber as leader, and engage in plundering their richer neighbors, and merchant ships.

The professional robbers of Tonquin, rendered bold by long-continued impunity, are the terror of their own race, whom they completely dominate. Still more formidable are the Chinese bandits, who cross the frontier on plundering expeditions, terrorize the country, organize the native robber element, and yield only to organized force. The inroads of these uninvited guests is facilitated by the condition of the frontier line, which incessant hostilities have reduced to an uninhabited waste.

Before the French occupation the fertile border-lands were densely populated over a wide area, and, since war has desolated the region, the inhabitants have crowded into the delta, where their numbers are far in excess of the area available for cultivation. The consequence is, that a partial failure of the crops results in dissatisfaction, and the prompt organization of robber bands.

Such, in short, are the difficulties with which the French have to contend; difficulties so intimately interwelded with the general conditions of the country, that there appears no ground of hope for any early improvement.

Jules Ferry was not the author of the Tonquin adventure, but he plunged France ever deeper into the dilemma. His intentions were, of course, of the very best, but his foresight was not remarkable. It was not that he overlooked the difficulties; but the greatest difficulty of all is that, in the conquest of a new region, although the costs may be estimated, it is impossible for any one to make even an approximate estimate of the relation which the advantages will bear to the costs and danger, when the account comes to be balanced. It is among the possibilities that gigantic sacrifices in men and money may be offset by advantages so insignificant as to be scarcely appreciable. This is the experience of France, and no less that of Italy.

If we ourselves have been preserved from too great delusions in this regard, we owe it simply to the Opposition, whose members kept cool, and opposed themselves steadily to the enthusiastic optimism of the party, which, without experience, undeterred by difficulties and dangers, and animated only by an inexcusable sentiment of national vanity, recklessly floated the device unworthy of a self-respecting State. "Nothing venture, nothing have."

SOCIOLOGICAL.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

PROFESSOR EMIL BLUM, PH.D.

Arena, Boston, May.

THE popular (mis)conception of Russia is, that it is a barbarous country inhabited by a savage population governed by tyrants. To contradict all the erroneous statements made about this vast empire would be an herculean task, and it would require a library to throw light upon the true condition of affairs. I shall limit myself, therefore, to giving a short but objective picture of Russia.

We find the Russian peasant clever and quick to learn languages, faithful and trustworthy, tenacious and brave, frugal and cold-blooded. To his disadvantage, however, it must be said that he is loquacious, inquisitive, suspicious, passionate, intemperate in the use of alcoholic beverages, bigoted, and superstitious.

Politically the peasant is loyal to his monarch and his nation, which embraces for him all the lands where any of the Slavonic languages are spoken. For him the Czar is the first, the highest, and the absolute governor of all the affairs of the country, not alone because the law makes him such, but—because he reverences him as such from the depths of his heart. Indeed, he loves the Czar as the father of the people. Political agitations do not concern him, he cares nothing for a constitution, nor does the idea of liberty inspire him; he regards as traitors all foes of the established order of things, and will not hesitate to hand them over to the proper authorities, if their tongues wag too freely in his hearing.

Mechanical arts and machinery are only of recent development. Introduced by Germans and Englishmen, they have been continued by the Russians with astonishing results. Commerce too has passed from the control of foreigners into Russian hands. The carrying trade, and the banking and money-lending business, formerly monopolized by Jews, Armenian, and Tartars are now conducted by Russians, only the retail business being left in the hands of Jews. The renewal and enforcement of some old laws restricting the liberty of Jews to settle wherever they will in the country, will take even that out of their hands. The political tendencies of business men, as a class, are not those of mechanics and peasants; they are more enlightened, strive for greater education, greater liberty of the press, and enlarged facilities in traffic.

The officials in Russia constitute a special class. The better elements and higher grades in the official world are composed of the sons of the most noble families. These men are highly educated, far advanced in their ideas and strictly honest. But most of the official class are sons of the lower nobility. There are at least four times as many as are needed for the public service, and they are not paid sufficient to enable them to live decently. This surplus of officials has become the principal evil of Russia. They corrupt the whole country, retard all progress, and are the cause of the arbitrary rule, which is carried on in the place of an otherwise healthy absolutism. Judges are praiseworthy exceptions to the above rule. Knowledge and real merit are their qualifications; and it can be emphasized that the whole class is incorruptible.

The professional classes are highly educated, masters of foreign languages and literature, and in regard to politics are very liberal, while many are warm Panslavists, and many others extreme revolutionists.

The army is a principal factor of Russian life. It has grown to be an army of the people, in the truest sense of the word, and when the present Czar spoke the famous "Russia for the Russians," all officers of foreign birth were compelled either to resign or to ask to be naturalized. The army is, moreover, a

factor in the propagation of culture, by providing physical and mental training, and amalgamating the various nations and tribes of the empire.

Profiting by the example of Germany and the terrible losses which it sustained, in the war of 1877, the Government has materially improved its military system within the last decade. The army numbers in peace one million soldiers, and in war time that number can be raised to six millions, including Cossacks. The navy consists of four hundred steamers, of which eighty are ironclads, in the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas. The officers are now thoroughly educated and capable men, the practice of favoring the nobility having ceased.

The clergy of the cities are mostly taken from the higher classes; they are well educated, quite liberal in their views, most of them highly respectable, honest, and able men. The clergy of the country and of the North-east and South come chiefly from the lower classes. They are frequently only half-educated, readily adapt themselves to the habits and customs of the peasantry, and often sink to their low moral standards.

A picture of the nobility of Russia is not only important for the comprehension of Russian conditions, on account of the immense fortunes which they possess, the enormous estates they own, the princely style in which they live, but on account of the important part which they play in politics, in the administration, and in the army. Down to the abolition of serfdom, the nobility was, in Russia, a dangerous power, sometimes seriously interfering both with the power of the Czar and the wishes of the people. Their influence has now waned, or is exerted only indirectly. The genuine nobleman of Russia compares favorably, in regard to education, refinement, and linguistic attainments with the best of the European nobility. In politics he may be Liberal, Muscovite, or Panslavist; but, in either case, he is loyal to the monarchical form of government. In morality he is certainly better than his European cousin.

The Government of Russia is a queer mixture of Socialism and Autocracy. The basis of the Government, the "Russki Mir" is a purely local self-government of the peasants, in which the women have a voice. The Wolost is a combination of several mirs forming an administrative body with limited judicial power. Several wolosts are combined as a "Circuit" and several circuits are embraced in a governorship; and to facilitate the enormous work of the central government, the eighty governorships are divided into fifteen "Divisions" each under the administration of a governor-general. Only very popular generals of undoubted trustworthiness are appointed to these posts which are practically vice-royalties.

The central government of Giant Russia consists of the ministers, the Ministerial Council, the Congress, and the Senate, and connects with the Czar by his Privy Council. The Congress is a consulting body, the Senate an executive one, and is in reality the Supreme Court of the Czardom to which there is a final right of appeal from all lower courts.

As regards Nihilism it is necessary to distinguish between real Nihilism and the excrescence called by that name. The true Nihilism was given to the world by the poet Turgenief in his "Fathers and Sons." In his opinion nothing was true and just, nothing was tolerable, that was not based on the laws of nature. This sentiment found an echo in the breasts of all thinking men, and there are now certainly five million Russians who call themselves, with pride, Nihilists, in the true sense of the word. The movement has been brought into disrepute by extravagant men, unripe youngsters, characters of doubtful integrity, the scum of society, who banded together possessed by the terrible idea of overthrowing the existing order by bloodshed. The government grappled with the movement, suppressed it with energy, sentenced the murderers to death, sent hundreds to the mines of Siberia, and banished some who were merely suspected. At the present time some of this class

of Nihilists are living outside the country, but nothing is heard of the movement in Russia, except through the agency of sensational newspapers, which keep the subject alive by falsified reports.

ARE ENGLISH WOMEN LEGALLY INFERIOR TO THEIR MAHOMEDAN SISTERS?

RAFI-UD-DIN AHMAD.

Asiatic Quarterly Review, London, April.

THERE are numerous books written on "Mahomed and Mahomedanism," in English, by persons who are said to be indisputable authorities on the subject, but who are merely afflicted with an incurable *cacoëthes scribendi*.

When other means of acquiring fame and fortune fail, persons of that class cross the seas for a time, and then return home to manufacture books, which—like a café I once visited in Paris and fled from—contain every kind of intoxicant, but not the fragrant bean of which it usurps the name. Their books on "Mahomedanism" give a detailed account of the fables of Arabia, the fairy tales of the East, the supposed dogmas of every religion under the sun, but never the true principles of Islâm. How many of the English and American book-makers on "Mahomed and Mahomedanism" have even a slight acquaintance with Arabic, a thorough knowledge of which is indispensable for a correct appreciation of Mahomedan law and religion? I may safely say, not one in ten. One, whom I pressed for his authority regarding the statement that "women have no souls, according to the Mahomedan religion," confessed that in a book written to sell, the British public required such allusions.

So far from degrading women, Islâm has elevated them to the highest position that they can reasonably claim. Islâm gives greater privileges to women than Christianity; and in many Christian countries (England included) the position of women, only a quarter of a century ago, was far inferior to that of Mahomedan women in every country, including even the "dark continent."

The most important laws that affect women in general are the laws of property, marriage, and divorce.

First, the laws of property. According to the English law, a bad husband or a cruel father can, by testamentary disposition, deprive his wife and daughters, if he wish, of every shred of his property. The Mahomedan law, on the contrary, gives away one-third only of the deceased man's property in accordance with his will, and then constitutes as "*legal sharers*" those who, without the tender care of the Mahomedan law, might be neglected, namely, the wife and daughters. When their claim is satisfied in accordance with certain prescribed rates of division, then alone do the residuary heirs, such as sons, get what is left of the property.

Until 1870, and even until 1882, the date of "The Married Woman's Protective Act," the married women of England and their property *had no separate existence at all in the eyes of the law*. This was the law of England for centuries. What is the effect of marriage on a Mahomedan woman? The learned Justice Moulevi Syed Amir Ali answers: "The contract of marriage gives the man no power over the woman's person beyond what the law defines, and none whatever upon her goods and property. A Mussulman wife retains in her husband's household all the rights which the law vests in her as a responsible member of society. She can be sued as a *feme sole*. She can receive property without the intervention of trustees. She has a distinct lien upon her husband's estate for her ante-nuptial settlement. Her rights as a mother do not depend for their recognition upon the idiosyncrasies of individual judges. She can enter into binding contracts with her husband, and proceed against him at law if necessary." This law has been in force throughout the Moslem world for the last 1,250 years.

Let us now consider the laws of marriage. Before the year 1836 there was no legal provision in England for marriage, except by the agency of the Established Church. The contract of marriage, independently of its religious aspects, had no civil character whatever. If a Dissenter wanted to marry a Nonconformist, she was compelled to suffer herself to be married according to the rites and ceremonies of a Church in which she had no belief, and the followers of which looked upon her as a heretic. To meet the demands of an ever-growing nation, the State was compelled to disregard the narrow views of the Church and to make marriage entirely a civil act.

A Mahomedan marriage is a civil contract, requiring no priest nor any sacred rites. Its validity depends on *I'jab*, or proposal on one side, and *Kabûl*, or acceptance on the other. Like all other contracts of partnership, marriage can be formed by the mutual agreement of the parties, and can similarly be dissolved if circumstances require a dissolution. The testimony of two witnesses makes the contract complete. It will be seen that a Mahomedan marriage is the most simple and natural mode of the formation of the nuptial tie.

Moreover, if an English husband deserts, or wilfully neglects to support his wife, she may pledge her husband's credit; but the deserting husband may have no credit with anybody. The law laid down by Mahomed provides that "the husband is legally bound to maintain *his wife and her domestic servants*, whether she and her servants belong to the Moslem faith or not. The wife is entitled not merely to maintenance in the English sense of the word, but has a right to claim a habitation for her own exclusive use, to be provided *cons antly* with the husband's means."

Finally, in regard to divorce. The present laws of England respecting divorce are extremely imperfect, and even cruel. Divorce cannot be obtained, except for adultery. Does the law provide any remedy for evils resulting from unfortunate marriages, where it can do so without sacrificing numerous interests? No! Is there any divorce under the following circumstances: 1. Desertion; 2. Penal Servitude; 3. Insanity; 4. Drunkenness with cruelty; 5. Incompatibility of temper?

Under the law of Mahomed, on the contrary, the wife is entitled to a divorce for the following among other reasons: (1) When the husband leaves her without any means of subsistence; (2) when he treats her habitually in a cruel manner; (3) when he forces her to do labor of a kind which is considered degrading to a woman in her position; (4) when he is in the habit of threatening her with bodily injuries. The husband must besides return the dower he has received with his wife.

In many cases of divorce under English law, mothers are deprived of the custody of their children. Mahomed said, however, "that the claims of the mother to the custody of the young child so absolutely outweigh those of the father, that the father really ought not to come into the question as such at all." For, the Fatawa-i-Alamgiri says: "The mother is, of all persons, the best entitled to the custody of her infant children during the connubial relationship as well as after its dissolution." The mother, according to Mahomedan Law, is entitled to the custody of her daughters until they arrive at puberty, and in many cases until they are married.

In the case of male children, the rule is, that the mother is entitled to the custody of the boy until he is independent of her care.

There is one more noticeable fact in the Mahomedan world regarding the dissolution of marriage. Although the laws of marriage are so simple and natural, and although there is so much facility afforded for the dissolution of the nuptial tie, it is a singular and remarkable fact that in a country like India, inhabited by nearly sixty millions of Mahomedans, divorces are rarely heard of, while in such a small island as England not a single day passes that I do not hear or read about a divorce case, notwithstanding the stringent laws.

POPULAR DISCONTENT.*

T. McCANT STEWART.

A. M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, April.

OUR ancestors have bequeathed unto us a discontent, against certain existing conditions, that is growing and spreading like a cloud over this and other lands. It is in the air. Its ominous signs confront us on every hand. It is not local, not transient, not spasmodic, not riotous or disorderly. It is the steady evolution of a great principle, the growth of a great germinal idea, the intelligent protest of an intelligent generation, the awakening of nations to the doctrine of human rights. It is a many-millioned cry for justice. The cry is heard across the trampled centuries. It has caught up the voices of the wronged and oppressed. It swells with the heaving of humanity. To deny it, to stop our ears against it and refuse to listen, is folly, and worse than folly. It is a stentor that will speak, and when it speaks in the sovereignty of its might, it will thunder with more than Etna's mouth to mark an epoch of eruption.

The power which gives shape and significance to such a growing feeling of universal discontent is nothing less than the force and ferment of intellectual inquiry, based upon intelligence as it is developed among mankind. Its root is in the dark, but the light hath touched it, and little by little it shall push out and up, until at length it shall stand forth like some fabled monster, many-tongued, deep-mouthed, and strong enough to take a hug with the tempest. Discontent with existing conditions is a fundamental law of growth in the universe, and runs all the way through it, from the bottom to the top. It pervades all nature, animate and inanimate.

Science follows nature. All the great inventions that have blessed mankind grew out of a chafing discontent at existing conditions. Ecclesiasticism has been obliged, in the face of discontent, to revise its creeds at every step, smooth down its exasperated angles, and rebuke its errors. Political history, too, is marked at all its eminent periods, by this same latent force and spirit of discontent, from the overthrow of the Hyskos in Egypt, to the discontented patriots and humanitarians of our age. The history of the world shows that Progress follows on the wheels of discontent. Its absence marks the Dark Ages, when the human intellect became enfeebled, religion declined, public and private morals were corrupted, the people were indifferent to popular liberty, and life was cheap.

The condition of the colored man in the South is a discontented one. Emancipation, which made him a citizen, is fraught necessarily with serious embarrassment to both races in the Southland. The masses of the colored people are poor and ignorant, but they are aspiring. They find themselves face to face with the problem of hewing their own way to a self-supporting, self-respecting manhood, and to an independent citizenship. The emancipation of the race from the trammels of slavery will take time, and those who are responsible for our condition should encourage and help us in our struggles towards a new life. The most of us will prefer to stay in the South, and we shall continue there to contribute towards the prosperity of that section. Some of us will elect, gradually, to spread out through the States westward, and the whole land lies before us. It is as much ours as anybody's, and we feel a sense of ownership that cannot be dislodged from our minds, our hearts, our nature. It would be an important point gained if all men of all races would understand this; that we are here to stay, and that the question of sending us to Africa is absurd and visionary. Sending us to Africa! Why there is not malice enough, not prejudice enough, not power enough, not vessels enough to bind and transport eight millions of people, who have tasted the sweets of liberty, who have breathed the air of freedom for more than a quarter of a century, and expatriate them, expel them from a land which they have helped to build

* A lecture delivered in Tremont Hall, Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1891, for the benefit of the Wendell Phillips Hall Association.

up by their labor, and to save by their blood, even though it be to send them to the land of their forefathers—a land of which they are proud because it cradled civilization—a land about which they boast, because they believe that, in the providence of God, it is destined in the centuries to come to develop the best and purest form of civilization the world has seen—a civilization which will be superior to that which flourished in the Nigritian and Nilotic regions, because it will not be material like the American and English, nor æsthetic like the French, nor agnostic like the German, nor Pagan like the Greek and Roman, nor animal like the Mohammedan. The future civilization of Africa will be strong in its power to lift men up. Its perfection will lie in its true Christian spirit of humanity, philanthropy and justice.

Though crushed to earth, the Afro-American shall arise in God's own time, and come into complete possession of the legacy of equal and exact justice, bequeathed unto him by the revolutionary fathers, by Crispus Attucks, as well as by George Washington.

But there is a problem wider than this, and that, in a sense includes this—it is the problem of industrial slavery. Sixty millions of people in this land, cry out, in the struggle for existence against oppression. Discontent is brewing into the ferment of aggression. A great people is awakening to the consciousness of its strength, and when it bursts its chains, woe be to them by whom offenses come.

But if this fight is to be won by us, it must be won by our own hands: "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." If the down-trodden people of this country are to rebuke a tyranny worse than that of the throne, they must do it for themselves.

Let the masses inquire what is the chief end of human life. Let them learn wisdom. Let them seek to know what are their inalienable rights in every respect, and in every direction; and then let them combine and stand together, until they enjoy those rights to the fullest extent.

SCHOPENHAUER REDIVIVUS.

Grenzboten, Leipzig, April.

A CITIZEN'S crown for the Reclam publisher! He has found and prepared a remedy against Social Democracy that will effect a certain cure, provided only it be taken. Since our labor-world knows, in a general way, what Schopenhauer has written, and in what parts of his works the several subjects are treated, they will purchase only the first volume, and study the fourth book of the first part—"The World as Will and Idea." That study will guide them to the conviction that life is not worth living, and that there could be no greater folly than to strive after happiness. That will at once put an end to the "wages problem," and the people having acquired a true insight into the vanity of all human endeavor to gratify their unreasonable desires, will learn the lesson of resignation. Will they still work? Ah! that is a question that may yet cause many good patriots considerable anxiety; but what immediately appalls us is, that the noise and clamor of labor will be stilled. If they should also procure the second part, containing the metaphysics of sexual love, and, perhaps, that also containing the essay "On Women," so much the better, for these two are, perhaps, the best possible antidote to Bebel's book, the woman's emancipation movement, and the undue exaltation of what, Schopenhauer says, is falsely styled "the fair sex."

As to any long and deeply felt want for a cheap, popular edition of Schopenhauer's works, there is no evidence, God be thanked! and let us hope that it will not be aroused by the general diffusion of this stupefying poison. Dr. Brasch's new edition, containing a selection of Schopenhauer's chief works, is quite another matter. The price is only ten marks, but even this is too much for a popular edition, and the general get-up

evidences that it was designed for the educated classes who may study it profitably; for it is beyond all dispute that Schopenhauer was an original thinker, a close observer, and a brilliant writer. His works constitute, for the more highly-educated classes, an enduring part of our national treasures. His discovery that our own will is the only force in nature with which we are thoroughly familiar, and his teaching that will is not a species of force, but that all other forces in nature are "species of volitions," evidences great depth of originality; as does also his convincing demonstration of the strong assumption that nature can be interpreted by physics—important discoveries, however much Schopenhauer may have erred in the use he made of them. His "Æsthetics," too, deserves careful thought, and his presentation of the nature of light, and the soul of music, was worthy of Plato or of Goethe.

There is a great deal that is admirable in Schopenhauer's works, but, unfortunately, it is to be feared that the two poison-fungi of this philosophic vegetable garden—Atheism and Pessimism—will destroy more souls than will find support in the nutritious matter in it.

Schopenhauer's endeavor to demonstrate Atheism on rigidly scientific grounds is among the most brilliant and, especially for the half educated, seductive of his writings, but to the competent critic his reasoning involves many self-contradictions; for example, he asserts the impossibility of the previously non-existent coming into being. Good! Then, according to this dictum, the conscious mind is an impossibility; for if nothing was there primarily but conscious matter, whence originated conscious mind? Assuming that Schopenhauer's primal "Will"—that unconscious and yet designing creative force which produced all phenomena—is thinkable, it would still be indisputable that the superimposition of idea and conscious knowledge was an entirely new importation into the problem.

Schopenhauer's second poison-fungus "Pessimism" has nothing essentially dangerous in it; for, however strenuously pessimists may protest against the conclusion, the fact remains that scientific pessimism is constitutional, the result of temperament. This is especially evident in Schopenhauer's own case, for, as is well known, his melancholy disposition, even as a boy caused him to see everything on its worst side. He could not even endure his own mother. Pessimism is, in fact, a spiritual jaundice, the philosophy of the melancholic, a disease to which the other three temperaments are not liable. For people of melancholy temperament there is no danger in Schopenhauer's teaching; their only pleasure in life, is in the misfortunes which appear to justify their miserable forebodings. Misfortune and poverty tend, however, to render any one miserable, and in the frame of mind thus engendered, Schopenhauer's teachings are liable to be embraced greedily; the seed-corn of pessimism germinates rapidly, and bears fruit, driving the energetic to crime or suicide, and prompting the phlegmatic to fold their hands, bow their heads to the storm, and supinely let the waves of adversity roll over them.

If humanity is to put forth its powers, and strive, and labor, it is necessary that it must have some hope of reward either in this world or in the hereafter, and he who would rob him of all hope is a criminal. Through despondency and inactivity a people would rapidly sink into that state of misery which pessimists are so fond of depicting. Assuming even that they were philosophically correct it would still not be a truth which they are obligated by the spirit of truth to sow broadcast. If life, if the world-history, as Schopenhauer asserts, is but an empty dream, then all knowledge must be worthless, and the distinction between truth and error of no consequence. The sympathy which, in Schopenhauer's creed, is the only source of moral good should have prompted him to tie a millstone about his neck and drown himself in the depths of the sea, along with the horrible truth that he imagined he had discovered, rather than to disseminate it among his unoffending fellow-men.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

H. L. HAVELL.

Macmillan's Magazine, London, March.

THE astounding discovery of an important work of Aristotle among a heap of papyrus rolls at the British Museum is now known to all the world. With the first news of the discovery came of course the suspicion of forgery. The manner in which the MS. was acquired excludes the most obvious motive of the forger's vile work—the motive of gain. We should have to assume that some crazy scholar, under the impulse of diseased vanity or in a spirit of monkeyish mischief, had lavished vast resources of learning in an infamous attempt to poison the very fountain of historic truth. It is comforting to know that the internal evidence for the genuineness of the Treatise is almost overwhelming. If we cannot be positively certain that it is from the pen of Aristotle himself, there is at least hardly any doubt that it represents a genuine Aristotelian tradition. With the knowledge that such a work has come to light after being hidden for sixty generations, naturally comes the hope of making further important discoveries. A month ago it would have been thought madness to hope that we might yet recover considerable specimens of Sappho or Simonides. But now nothing seems impossible.

The Athenian literature has suffered less from the dilapidations of time than any other section of the Greek classics. This fact has tended to give an almost exaggerated degree of prominence to the intellectual achievements of Athens. Doubtless, if the whole of Greek literature had come down to us intact, Athens would still remain the "eye of Greece," the great focus of mental activity in the ancient world. Still, the unrivalled brilliancy of her writers, together with the circumstance just adverted to, is apt to blind us to the fact that she enjoyed in Hellas no monopoly of intellectual gifts.

In examining here the newly-discovered Treatise, lack of space forbids anything like exhaustiveness. There is room to glance only in a slight and cursory manner at the chief points of interest.

At the outset it must be noticed that the Treatise makes an important correction in a matter of chronology. Hitherto it has always been supposed that the conspiracy of Cylon was posterior to the legislation of Draco. We now know that the conspiracy occurred previously to the passing of Draco's laws. On the work of that legislator Aristotle throws an entirely new light. Until now it has been customary to regard him merely as a reformer of the criminal law, and "Draconian code" has become a proverbial expression, associated with all that is sanguinary and merciless in judicial procedure. Aristotle, however, says nothing of the criminal law as dealt with by Draco. What he does say is both new and surprising. We find that Draco introduced important constitutional changes, anticipating in its essential points the legislation of Solon. Thus we hear (1) that all citizens, capable of furnishing a panoply, were admitted to the franchise; (2) that admission to the magistracies was made dependent on a property qualification; (3) that a Council of 401 was established, chosen from the whole body of the citizens.

These details are especially interesting as showing by what gradual steps the Athenian democracy was established. That democracy, as we find it at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, was the tardy growth of nearly two centuries. After many experiments, many failures, and many relapses, it finally settled into that perfect civil and political equality, which is described by Pericles in the great funeral oration.

With respect to the details of Solon's legislative work, the narrative of Aristotle corrects the received tradition in several important particulars. Thus, in speaking of the famous

Seisachtheia, which was framed by Solon to meet the economical grievances of his time, Aristotle says: "He cancelled all debts, both public and private, by a measure called *Seisachtheia*, or the shaking off of burdens." This disposes of the assertion that Solon relieved those debtors only who had borrowed on the security of their persons or landed property. In speaking of the property qualification commonly ascribed to Solon, Aristotle says that he adhered to the division which had previously existed. Thus the most characteristic feature of his legislation, which was designed to abolish the monopoly of political privileges by the Eupatrid aristocracy, is declared to have been in force already.

An addition is made to the slender materials for constructing a history of the interval between Solon and Peisistratus, in the account of an attempt by one Damasias to establish a tyranny. This individual was previously known by name only.

Aristotle's estimate of Peisistratus confirms the general opinion as to the mild and equitable character of that tyrant. His rule was rather that of a constitutional sovereign than that of an absolute despot. His policy was one of decentralization, in direct antagonism to that development of the metropolitan idea which the later democratic leaders labored to establish.

The Aristotelian account of the conspiracy of Harmodius and Aristogeiton differs in some material points from what we have previously read of that venerable pair.

Much valuable information is given on the period between the Persian wars and the dictatorship of Pericles. To his reputation the cold comments of Aristotle will not add. Until now we have been accustomed to regard him as the "Olympian" orator, "thundering, and lightning, and setting all Hellas by the ears," who, "like a strong runner, distanced all rivals, swift of utterance, on whose lips Persuasion sat, charming all hearers,"—as the great administrator, holding the reins of office with a firm, yet gentle hand—as the lover of Aspasia, and the enlightened patron of art. Such is that majestic figure, as it is revealed to us by Aristophanes, Eupolis, Thucydides, and Plutarch. It hardly needs to be said that all those imposing personal traits are banished from the pages of Aristotle.

Great as is the value of the newly-discovered work in marking clearly the progressive steps in the growth of the Athenian Constitution, and giving precision to our knowledge of its details, the main outline of the story remains where it was left by the histories of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. We shall hardly be led to modify the views previously entertained with regard to the sudden rise of an Hellenic city of by no means first rate importance to the foremost rank in Hellas. There is no ground for supposing that the Athenians were naturally more gifted than the rest of their countrymen. To what, then, are we to attribute their undisputed preëminence in literature and art? Few, I think, will venture to deny what is distinctly affirmed by Herodotus and incidentally confirmed by Aristotle—that this sudden and unparalleled development was primarily due to the peculiar freedom of their political institutions. Surely it is time to throw aside prejudices, and to recognize that the democracy of Athens, though certainly no model for a political philosopher, was the best system which could have been devised for giving free play to the versatile and many-sided nature of the Greek.

ARISTOTLE'S MANUSCRIPT—THE ATHENIAN STATE.

G. KAIBEL.

Nord und Süd, Breslau, April.

THE recent discovery, in an Egyptian tomb, of the papyrus roll containing Aristotle's "Athenian State," is the most important contribution to the science of antiquity in modern times; and it is impossible to speak of this document, which has been brought so unexpectedly to light, without recording a due meed of appreciation, of the extraordinary industry and

patience displayed by the English editor, Mr. Kenyon, and his assistants, Messrs. Warner, Thompson, and Scott in surmounting the difficulties of the undertaking. A fac-simile of the original text is to follow immediately, but the little sample already published in the *Illustrated News*, is quite sufficient to give us an idea of the difficulties the editors have had to contend with.

The newly-discovered manuscript not only appreciably widens our historical horizon, but it shows us the author in a new light. We knew the great man as thinker and investigator, we knew that he had gathered up all the tangled threads of knowledge of his day, and woven them into a durable web; that he had rescued the intellectual labors of his own and preceding ages from oblivion, and made his own labors the starting point of investigation for later ages, in almost every department of science; but as an author he was unknown to us.

The "Athenian State" was not intended for publication, but designed purely for scholastic instruction; and however much we may be charmed by the clearness of presentation and demonstration; however much our admiration may be aroused by the author's unlimited mastery of facts, the clear, terse style affords no indications of the "golden flow of oratory" which Cicero attributes to the Aristotelian writings. This characteristic belongs to another class of Aristotle's works, of which, unfortunately, none have come down to us. But while free from ornamentation, the "Athenian State" indicates the most careful and painstaking preparation, both of subject and construction.

As regards the purpose and signification of this little book, the "Athenian State," I am convinced, in spite of the wide differences of opinion that have been expressed, that the minority, who attribute to the author no practical purpose whatever, but regard the work as a purely scientific and philosophic treatment of the subject, are in the main correct. Aristotle does not attempt to conceal that he is without sympathy for the democratic constitution of Athens; nevertheless he argues convincingly that this organization is essential to the achievement of the State's purpose and aim. The work is purely a scientific presentation of the manifold changes of constitution which Athens had passed through. It is political history; and absolutely impartial history is as little to be expected from Aristotle as from any other historian capable of forming an opinion. He makes no concealment of his sympathy for the moderate statesmen and even for the tyrant Peisistratus, nor of his antipathy to the democratic popular leader. It is probable that he did Pericles scant justice, and shows a want of just appreciation of his brilliant rule, and that, on the other hand, he overestimates Nikias and Theramenes. There is bias, but not of a nature to render his statements historically untrue. He is a century further removed from the time of Pericles than Thucydides was. He never experienced the fascinating personality of the clever, persuasive, art-worshiping man as Thucydides did. Aristotle lived nearly a century later and formed his estimate of Pericles on purely historical grounds; and the history of Athens showed him Pericles's activity paving the way for a transition to demagoguery, which, he denounced in scarcely sharper terms than Thucydides himself. Aristotle's antipathy to popular sovereignty originated in another source than that from which drank Thucydides the Athenian. The son of Nikomachos, body-physician to the Macedonian King, Aristotle was a Greek, but no Athenian. Later, as teacher and friend of the great Alexander, he resided in Athens, but as an outsider, without participation in the strife of its political parties. His political judgment is a scientific one, born of experience and conviction: "The best constitution is that which vests the rule in the best individual or the best class, *i. e.*, either in a monarchy or in an aristocracy." That the democracy afforded a soil best suited for the development of the worst elements, was a view which a comparative study of Greek con-

stitutions had brought home with convincing force to Aristotle's mind. He regarded democracy as a sloping plane from which, as he said, the people "half of set purpose, and half involuntarily" were urged on to assume supremacy. The military leaders he complained, were not chosen for their military capacity, but for their family connections, and the troops, instead of being composed of trained soldiers, were made up of peaceful citizens, who under their inexperienced leaders were slaughtered wholesale.

The sources of the history of ancient Athens are well-nigh dried up. Only fragments trickle down to us, and this loss is compensated, in part only, by the new discovery of Aristotle's manuscript. It is not a history of the Athenian State, but of Athenian constitutions; the discovery is nevertheless of immense value. We have no space here to indicate in detail what we now learn for the first time, or what the manuscript first presents in its true light; but the importance of the work may be gauged by the single fact that it tells us that Draco, whom we have hitherto regarded as the founder of extraordinarily bloody laws, gave the Athenians a complete constitution the leading features of which are specified. That Aristotle has not given us a complete picture of Draco's time may be accepted as another evidence that he would add nothing beyond what was justified by rigid scientific investigation. It is said that, among the treasures in the British Museum, there are other surprises in store for us. Be that as it may, it is not likely that any second papyrus roll will equal in importance Aristotle's book, the "Athenian State."

FAIRY-LORE: "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

ETHEL G. SKEAT.

Poet-Lore, Philadelphia, April.

PERHAPS the most interesting study in connection with "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is that of the supernatural powers involved in it, with a view to discovery, as far as possible, how much of them we can trace back to ancient tradition or literature, and how much is due to the inventive and imaginative genius of the poet.

Here, as in other questions of the kind, we find that an original of some kind did exist, but only in the form of a loose, tangled web of tradition, and the poet has so deftly gathered up and disentangled these various cross threads, as to be enabled finally to blend them into a beautiful and harmonious whole.

The folk-lore of the day is the fossil remains of the early religion of the country, remoulded, modified, and with parts of it swept away by many counteracting influences, which were brought to bear on it from various sources, the Christian religion among others. Its main features are doubtless Teutonic in character, but it contains almost as many elements as the language itself; and it is an interesting problem to determine, how much of Shakespeare's fairy-lore could have been derived from *living tradition*, how much from *current literature*, and how far are we indebted for it to the imagination of the poet himself?

The combined Teutonic and Celtic traditions current in Shakespeare's day could supply all the main elements of his fairy world. An account of the wonderful magic dance is preserved in the Swedish ballad of "Sir Olaf," which reminds us of Goethe's *Erlkönig*; also the *Korrigans* of Brittany were seen, night after night, dancing their merry rounds to the twinkling stars, according to Briton tradition. The Norwegian elves danced to the weird music of the "Huldras laet," but sometimes mortals were unfortunate enough to be enticed into supplying the music on such occasions, as in the Flemish legend of *Kartof* the fiddler. The mischievous element of fairy nature appears in the character of Puck. The ordinary fairies of "Midsummer Night's Dream" seem rather to resemble the harmless and friendly light elves. They have the good attributes

of the typical household sprite, as they are the bringers of good luck and bestow blessings on the home, but they do not seem to share the whims and caprices of that being. To the vivid imagination of the Celt, the whole face of nature was animated by these delicate little forms; and Warwickshire, being not far from the borders of Wales, would be in a specially good position for that blending of the Teutonic and Celtic elements, which so greatly adds to the charm of Shakespeare's fairies.

If we now turn to the models of then existing literature, we shall find no fairies with character or individualism. Shakespeare fairy-lore must consequently have been gathered solely from oral tradition, and this fact makes us appreciate more fully the genius of the poet who was able to evolve, out of this seeming chaos of fragmentary and conflicting ideas, a complete and well organized fairy kingdom.

It is curious to contrast the working of "Midsummer Night's Dream" with that of Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," and particularly interesting, as it can be proved that Shakespeare had been reading that poem before he wrote his play, and, therefore, it may be regarded to some extent as his model. Both works associate a story of love and rivalry with the pageantry of the court of Theseus; both open with his arrival in Athens with Hippolyta; and, at the crisis of both, he suddenly appears with the hunting party. Lastly, in both instances, the conclusion takes place in his court. But here the resemblance ceases. Shakespeare arranges that his play shall have more perfect symmetry, and, therefore, replaces the plan of two lovers and one lady, by another of two lovers and two ladies, acting at cross-purposes.

A still more important and striking difference, between the play and poem, lies in the fact that Shakespeare works out before our eyes the destiny of the lovers, not by means of the aid which classical gods and goddesses could afford, but by the lore of nature, embodied in fairy forms.

THE PORTRAITS PAINTED BY REMBRANDT.

T. DE WYZEWA.

Gazette des Beaux Arts, Paris, April.

IT is curious that the most of the portraits painted by Rembrandt had for models the members of his family, his friends, or his neighbors. Critics have done justice to the fantastic titles given to these portraits; one of them being called Rembrandt's *nurse*, another his *female cook*, another his *male cook*, and still another his *gilder*. Nevertheless, it is a fact, no painter ever left fewer portraits of strangers, rich patrons, and the like, than Rembrandt. He took his models from those about him, with that wonderful indifference to money of which his biography affords so many proofs. Thus it was that he passed his youth in painting portraits of his father and mother. After 1633, it was his wife Saskia, who constantly served as the painter's model. Between the time of the portraits of his mother and those of his wife, there was a period when he used as a model a blonde young woman, with cheeks a little plump, not pretty, but with a deliciously natural and fresh expression. The most beautiful of the portraits of this young woman is now in the Liechtenstein gallery at Vienna, bought for that collection at the Secretan sale. In that picture she is painted full-face; and in her portraits she is nearly always full-face. The only portraits in which she is seen in profile, are in the Hars collection and in a large picture at the Museum of Stockholm, in which have been wrongly recognized the features of Saskia.

This young woman is beyond dispute the sister of Rembrandt; and an examination of dates shows that she is his second sister, Lysbeth van Ryhn, who doubtless went to live with her brother and keep house for him before his marriage to Saskia. Lysbeth also served as a model for various compositions. She it is who, in one picture in the Berlin Museum, figures as *Judith*, and, in another, as *Proserpine*. Even later,

after he married Saskia, Rembrandt painted the features of his sister in the *Cleopatra* of the Museum of Madrid, and the *Betrothed Jewess* in the Palace of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. The Liechtenstein collection possesses also one of the finest portraits of Rembrandt by himself. It is dated 1635, a year after the marriage of the painter, who, perhaps to please his young wife, depicted himself more elegantly dressed than in any other of his portraits.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE WEALTH CONCEPT.

CHARLES A. TUTTLE.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, April.

"NOTHING," says Professor John B. Clark, "can be more fundamental to economic science than the conception of wealth." All writers, since the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*, recognize that the real purpose of every treatise on this science is to investigate the nature and the laws of wealth. Hence, every writer on economic science should have a definite conception of what is meant by wealth.

Yet the most careful study of economic literature fails to inform the student exactly what wealth is. Adam Smith wrote *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, and yet made no attempt to define wealth. Nearly three-quarters of a century later John Stuart Mill published his *Principles of Political Economy*, and lent the great weight of his authority to the statement: "Every one has a notion sufficiently correct for common purposes of what is meant by wealth."

Writers from Adam Smith down have not had a notion of wealth sufficiently definite for scientific purposes. The great diversity of fundamental principles is confusing, and has tended to close the portals of this grand science, not only to many a would-be student, but more completely to the general reading public. There is a widespread conviction to-day that economic science exists simply for the specialist, and that even to him it is a matter of blind tradition, with no consistent principle to guide it; an arsenal of sophistry, out of which arguments may be drawn to fortify any and every position.

What is the *universal popular notion of wealth* of which Mr. Mill writes?

In popular speech *wealth* and *money* are employed as synonymous terms. To the question, What do you understand by wealth? the ordinary reply of business men would be, "Money." If further questioned: But if a person has one hundred dollars in money and a farm worth ten thousand dollars, would you say his wealth is one hundred dollars? the reply would be, "Certainly not; his wealth is ten thousand one hundred dollars. Wealth is money, and anything else that can be converted into money."

John Stuart Mill says:

"Wealth may be defined as all useful and agreeable things which possess exchangeable value; or, in other words, all useful and agreeable things, except those which may be obtained in the quantity desired without labor or sacrifice. In common discourse, wealth is always expressed in terms of money."

Thus far Mr. Mill's definition seems, even in its indefiniteness, to be in full accord with the popular notion; but a little later, with the statement, "It is essential to the idea of wealth to be *susceptible of accumulation*," he condemns the logic of his definition by drawing an arbitrary line to exclude from the category of wealth "things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used."

President Walker says: "Wealth comprises all articles of value, and nothing else." The analysis of Prof. Clark brought him to the following definition:

"Wealth consists in the relative-weal-constituting elements in a man's material environment. It is objective to the user; material, useful, and appropriable."

Prof. Clark has elucidated the thought underlying the current

definitions of wealth. While his terms differ from those of President Walker, the underlying thought, is at least, *logically*, the same. But do these definitions define the universal popular notion of wealth?

If wealth is expressible in dollars and cents—as according to the popular notion it is—concrete articles of value cannot be wealth any more than they can be length or weight. They are the containers of wealth; wealth is the content. If wealth is expressible in dollars and cents, *value* must be the substance of wealth. A man may be rich to-day and poor to-morrow, and yet be owner of the same concrete articles. It cannot be denied that social differentiation has changed the conception of wealth. A person's wealth cannot be ascertained now, as formerly, by taking an inventory of the concrete articles he owns. Wealth no longer signifies material possessions. *Value* is the substance of wealth.

There are two points of view which the economist must recognize in studying the relation of man to his material environment; that of society and that of the individual. From the former he acquires the conception of value to society ("value in exchange," "market value,") and from the latter, the conception of value to the individual ("value in use"). The "exchange value" of concrete articles is measured by their "effective" value to the social organism; while to find their "value in use" the individual must measure their "effective" utility to himself. "Value in use" being entirely individual, can furnish no standard for comparing one man's condition of "relative well-being" with that of another; it cannot be the substance of wealth. A man's economic condition can only be determined by estimating the quantum of "exchange value" that belongs to him. "Exchange value," therefore, is the only "relative-weal-constituting element;" it is the substance of wealth, both according to the popular notion and using the term in the strictest accordance with history and etymology.

Is it not time to star as obsolete that conception of wealth which our text-books define and put in its place the *organic* conception of wealth?

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ETHICS OF LAND-TENURE.

PROFESSOR SIMON N. PATTEN.

International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia, April.

THE well-written essay by Professor Clark in the first number of this review, on the ethics of land-tenure is of special interest, on account of the contrast between his views and those of Mr. George, the most prominent of the opponents of the present system of land-tenure.

It seems to me that both Professor Clark and Mr. George are seeking for an ethical judgment, rather than for the ethical principle on which judgments should be based. The real question is to find the ethical principle on which the ethical judgment should rest. To do this successfully the economic parts of the controversy should be separated from the ethical, and discussed by themselves. With the facts as Mr. George puts them, not merely the moral feelings would revolt against our present system of land-tenure, but also our economic and political judgments as well. He thinks our whole civilization is at stake: that there is no other remedy for our present evils but a radical change in our system of land-tenure, and that if this one evil were removed, all other evils would disappear of themselves.

Professor Clark, I think, errs in the opposite direction to Mr. George. He makes the economic conditions that justify our present system of land-tenure so prominent, that the reader will at least be uncertain whether any moral principle is involved.

For these reasons I think that neither Professor Clark nor Mr. George proceed on the proper plan to bring out clearly the ethical principles that apply to land-tenures. To do this we

must first correlate the economic facts so that they will show the need of an application of the moral law, and then we must look for an ethical principle that will satisfy our moral feelings.

On the economic side, the unearned increment is that which comes to individuals or to classes, not from industrial qualities which they use in production, but from the lack of supply of some needed article. If a producer could sell an article at a dollar at the usual rate of interest and wages, and the lack of supply were so great as to regularly give him a dollar and a quarter, the twenty-five cents are unearned.

By thinking in a more general way we get at the idea of surplus value. If the value of all the produce of the industry of a given Society is greater to the people as consumers, than its cost was to them as producers, the difference between the cost and value is the surplus value. The problem of distribution then is, Who shall get this surplus value?

There are two causes which give rise to an economic surplus, in so far as it comes from an unequal distribution, one of which is subjective, and the other objective. The objective cause lies in the differences of the returns obtained from various instruments of production used by men, and of these differences the difference in land forms the best and clearest example. The subjective cause lies in the difference in the urgency of wants that different classes of laborers supply. As our wants become more fully supplied, the pleasure we derive from the commodity gradually decreases, until we no longer derive any pleasure from its consumption. As an outcome of this law of consumption, the increased production of any article always leads to a lowering of price. As a result of the division of labor, society is divided into two parts—men with economic instincts, and those who lack these instincts. Those who save, or have faculties needed to organize our great industries, become capitalists and employers, while the laboring classes, having these qualities less fully developed, must follow manual occupations and become dependent upon the higher classes to an extent directly proportioned to the complexity of the organization. A growing nation can continue progressive only by placing its industries more completely under the control of the intelligent classes, yet out of this increased control grow the evils of distribution. In any society, when the laborers are increasing more rapidly than the employing classes, the additional laborers get work only by supplying the less intense wants of the higher classes, and there will be a constant tendency towards a reduction of wages, because some of the laborers will be engaged in producing articles so little in demand that only a low rate of wages can be paid for them.

The present evils of distribution come thus from two distinct sources, and not from one, as Mr. George supposes. It must not, however, be inferred that the whole surplus is greater because it comes from two sources instead of from one. Social conditions that increase the one decrease the other. The two causes acting together do not make matters worse. The changes in their relative importance merely change the direction of the distribution of the surplus. Our railroads are now getting a large share of this surplus; trusts, too, take their profits from this surplus, and another portion is absorbed by the waste of trade, especially in the retail trade. At the same time, there are many opposing tendencies which keep by far the greater part of the increase of product from going out of the hands of the workingman.

If no surplus goes to the monopolies or to privileged classes, then there is no ethical problem involved in land-tenure. If some of it goes in this way, then the ethical principle is the same as if all the produce of industry above a minimum of wages went to increase the surplus. The measure of the surplus does not concern us! We want only to discover the ethical principle upon which we should act when economic causes create a surplus, and lower wages.

According to Professor Clark, after each producer has taken

from the common store a value equal to what he has produced, the store would still contain the wealth due to superior natural resources. Our present laws allow a large portion of this to go to the owners of natural resources. This disposition I regard as a wise one—not that it gives ideal justice, but because it gives greater prosperity and security than any other disposition would give.

At the same time, I take it that our moral instincts, if not clouded by other considerations, would recognize the right of the workmen to compensation for any loss he may sustain through social changes that add to the wealth and prosperity of society without benefiting him; but he should look to Society, and not to individuals for a remedy; and the State may settle such claims against it. The direction of the State activity, however, must be controlled by considerations for the general welfare, and not by the will of those classes for whose benefit the State is acting. The expense of the increased State activity should be borne by those who have profited from the prosperity of society. The ethical principle is simple enough, the economical data are, however, difficult and complicated.

WEIGHING THE STARS.

J. E. GORE.

Gentleman's Magazine, London, March.

SOME very interesting results have recently been obtained with reference to the weight of certain stars. It may be asked what is meant by weighing a star? How is it possible to calculate the weight of those far-off suns, the distance of which from the earth is so great that only in a few cases can it be measured with any approach to accuracy? In the case of a single star, that is, a star unaccompanied by a physically connected companion, the calculation is impossible. Even if we knew the star's distance to a single mile, this knowledge would not help us to calculate its size and weight. The reason of this is that the fixed stars have no *apparent* dimensions. Even when examined with the highest powers of our largest telescopes, they still appear as mere points of light—minute discs of no measureable diameter. Hence their *real* diameter remains unknown. Even their relative brilliancy does not help us in the matter. For the stellar distances hitherto determined show that the brightest stars are not always the nearest to the earth. The nearest of them all—Alpha Centauri—is certainly one of the brightest; but, on the other hand, Arcturus, a star of about the same brilliancy as Alpha Centauri, is—if the measures of its distances are reliable—at a distance of about twenty-five times greater than that of 61 Cygni, a star of only the fifth magnitude! This latter is actually a little nearer to us than the brilliant Sirius, "the monarch of the skies."

In the case of a binary, or revolving double star, however, the case is different. Although we cannot measure the actual diameter of the discs of the component stars, we can measure the distance between them, and then—if their distance from the earth can be determined—we are enabled to calculate, by Kepler's third law of orbital motion, the sum of the masses of the components in terms of the sun's mass.

The components of a double star may, however, be so close that they cannot be separated by the highest powers of our largest telescopes. We cannot, therefore, in these cases, measure the distance between the components. To all intents and purposes they are to the telescopic observers single stars, and the fact of their duplicity would remain undetected.

Yet here a new method of research, discovered in recent years, comes to our aid. By means of the spectroscope we can determine the rate in miles per second at which a star is approaching or receding from the earth. If then, a star, apparently single in the telescope, consists, in reality, of two close components revolving round each other in a short period, we

can find, in some cases, the velocity of the components in miles per second, although we know nothing of the star's distance from the earth. For, suppose the plane of the stellar orbit to pass through the earth, or nearly so, then, when the line joining the components is at right angles to the line of sight, one of the stars will be rapidly approaching the eye, and the other receding from it. All the dark lines in the spectrum of the first star will consequently be displaced towards the blue end of the spectrum, while those of the second will be equally shifted towards the red end—if the masses of the components are equal. Each line will therefore appear double, and from the observed distance between them we can easily compute the velocity. When the motion becomes perpendicular to the line of sight the motion to and from the eye ceases, and the lines again become single. We have, then, merely to determine the times at which the lines appear single and double. As the lines will evidently double twice during each revolution, we must double the observed interval to obtain the period of revolution of one component around the other. The velocity and period thus found enable us at once to compute the actual dimensions of the system in miles, and its mass with reference to that of the sun.

Mizar—the middle star in the “tail” of the Great Bear or handle of “the Dipper,” has long been known as a wide double star, the companion being of about the fourth magnitude, and visible with a small telescope. Its duplicity was discovered by Riccioli in 1650 and it was measured by Bradley in 1755. In the course of spectroscopic observations, the calcium line K in the spectrum of Mizar appeared at times double, while on other occasions it was seen single and well-defined. Other lines of the spectrum showed a similar variation. This doubling of the spectrum lines was found to recur at regular intervals of about fifty-two days, thus indicating that the star was, in reality, a close double, with the components so close that no telescope yet constructed has been able to reveal its duplicity.

Photographs of the spectrum of Mizar, taken on seventy nights in 1887–1889, show that the relative orbital velocity is about one hundred miles per second, and the period of revolution of one component round the other about one hundred and four days. From the observed dates on which the spectrum appeared double, Professor Pickering of Harvard University predicted that they would be again double on or about December 9, 1889. This prediction was duly fulfilled on December 8, thus proving the reality of the discovery. Assuming that the orbit is circular, with its plane passing through the earth or nearly so, he finds that the distance between the components is about 143,000,000 of miles, or about the distance of Mars from the sun, and their combined mass about forty times the mass of the sun. Considering the brightness of the star, and its probably vast distance from the earth, this great mass is not very surprising.

Thus, it appears that Mizar is not only a double star, as has been known for more than two centuries, but a triple star.

The light of the star Algol has even from ancient times been observed to be variable, and the true character of its variation has been determined. From spectroscopic observations made by Professor Vogel at Potsdam in 1888 and 1889, he concludes that the decrease of light at times in the star is really due to an eclipsing satellite. Assuming the orbit of Algol to be circular with its plane passing through the earth, Professor Vogel computes the diameter of Algol at 1,061,000 miles, and that of its dark companion at 830,000 miles, with a distance between them of 3,230,000 miles. He makes the mass of Algol four-ninths of the sun's mass, and that of the companion two-ninths, or a combined mass equal to two-thirds of the mass of the sun. Taking the sun's density as 1.44 and its diameter 866,000 miles, I find that the above dimensions give a mere density for the components of Algol of about one-third of that of water. The spectrum of Algol indicates that the star is very hot, and,

therefore, probably in the gaseous state, and that the intensity of its light is greater than that of our sun.

It is to be hoped that the spectroscopic method may be applied to other stars of the Algol type; but some of these are so faint that no results can be achieved save with the great Lick telescope or Mr. Common's five-foot reflector.

THE FACTORS OF EVOLUTION.

JOSEPH LE CONTE.

Monist, Chicago, April.

THE usually recognized factors of evolution are at least five, viz: (1) Pressure of a changing environment. (2) Use and disuse of organs. (3) Natural selection leading to survival of the fittest. (4) Sexual selection of the strongest or most attractive. (5) Physiological selection—the *segregate fecundity* of Gulick and *homogamy* of Romanes.

The first two are Lamarckian, the second two, Darwinian factors. In the Lamarckian factors, the changes occur *during individual life*, and the offspring is supposed to inherit them unchanged. In the Darwinian factors, the *changes are in the offspring*, and the individuals during life are supposed to remain substantially unchanged. The fifth factor has only recently been brought forward by Romanes and Gulick, and is not yet universally recognized, but we believe that, perhaps with some modifications, it is certain to triumph. (6) To these recognized factors of organic evolution, must now be added, in *human evolution*, another and far higher factor, viz., conscious, voluntary *coöperation in the work of evolution*, conscious striving for the betterment of the individual and of the race. This factor consists essentially in the *formation and pursuit of ideals*. We call this a factor, but it is also much more than a factor. It stands in place of nature herself. It is a higher, rational nature, using all the factors of physical nature for its own higher purposes.

Underlying all these factors, as their necessary condition, and, therefore, themselves not called factors are two opposite, operative principles, viz., heredity and variability. Like the conservative and progressive elements in society, one tends to fixedness, the other to change. The one initiates change, the other accumulates its effects in successive generations. They are both equally necessary to the successful operation of any or all of the factors.

Now in this whole process we observe two striking stages. The one is the introduction of sex, the other the introduction of reason. This last is by far the greatest change which has ever occurred in the history of evolution. In organic evolution nature operated by necessary law, without the voluntary coöperation of the thing evolved. In human progress, man voluntarily coöperates with nature in the work of human evolution, and even assumes to take the process mainly into his own hands. Organic evolution is by necessary law, human progress by *free*, or at least *freer* law. Organic evolution is by a pushing upward and onward from below and behind, human progress by an aspiration, an attraction towards an ideal—a *pulling* upward and onward from above and in front.

This great change may well be likened to a birth. Spirit or Psyche,—call it what you like—was in embryo in animals in increasing degrees of development through all geological times, and came to birth and capacity of free activity, became free spirit, investigating its own phenomena in man. In animals, the evolution of Psyche was the unconscious result of organic evolution.

In man, the Psyche is born into a world of freer activity, and undertakes to develop itself.

In organic evolution, as a higher factor arises, it assumes control, and previous factors sink into subordinate position. But in human evolution, the rational factor not only assumes control, but transforms all other factors, using them in its own way and for its own higher purposes. Thus the Lamarckian factor, *environment*, is modified and even changed so as to affect

suitably the human organism. This is *Hygiene or Sanitation*.

The way of evolution towards the highest, *i.e.*, from Protozoa to man, and from lowest man to the ideal man is a very narrow way, and few there be, that find it. In the case of organic evolution it is so narrow that once off the track it is impossible to get on again. No living form of animal is now on the way to form man, nor can, by any possibility, develop man-ward. They are all gone out of the way. They are all off the trunk line. The tree of evolution is an *excurrent* stem continuous to the terminal shoot—man. Once leave the main stem, as a branch, it is easy to continue growing, but impossible to get back again on the straight upward way to the highest. In human evolution, whether individual or racial, the same law holds good, but with a difference. If an individual or a race gets off from the straight and narrow way towards the highest, the Divine ideal, it is *hard* to get back on the track; hard but not impossible. Man's own effort is the chief factor in his own evolution. By virtue of his self-activity, and through the use of reason, man alone is able to rectify an error of direction, and turn back again to the deserted way.

TRAVELS AND TRAVELERS IN 1890.

ADOLPH MIESZLER.

Die Natur, Halle, April.

EVERYBODY heard last year about Stanley's "Darkest Africa," and all learned through the newspapers about Emin Pasha (Dr. Schnitzer) and his Equatorial Province. They have also heard, or read, more or less truthful accounts of the discoveries of the Germans under Dr. Karl Peters; and Major Wissmann's campaigns in East Africa. But other travelers have explored regions as interesting as those of Africa, yet they have not been introduced to the public at large as these African heroes have. Travels have been undertaken in regions as remote and geographically as important as Africa, yet very little has been reported about them. Discoveries, which in political respects rival those of "Darkest Africa," have been made, yet the adventurous explorers and discoverers are neither offered the freedom of cities, nor have they been entertained at public dinners. Let us here record as concisely as possible the names of some of those other travelers.

In many respects the travels and discoveries of last year in the old homestead of the nations, Asia, are extremely important, especially those of the Russians in High Asia and on the boundaries of India.

Captain B. Grombtschewski returned to St. Petersburg last year after having visited Kashgar, Khotan, in north-western Thibet, and the 17,000 feet high Thibetan plateau, everywhere making observations and surveys. In the eastern Pamir he discovered beds of nephrite and jade. Nephrite is found in the neighborhood of Tashkend, and on the left bank of Raskem-Daria; jade occurs prominently on the river Tunga, a tributary to Raskem-Daria, itself a tributary to Yarkand-Daria. These mines are rich, and furnish £12,000 yearly to Peking. As far as reports have come to us from information that has leaked out, much is expected from the Captain's forthcoming publication. Two other Russians, the Colonels Pjewzoff and Bogdanowitsch, who both succeeded in crossing the Tian-shan in 1889, joined hands in Yarkand. During the summer of 1890, they explored the highlands south of Tian-shan and later Lob-nor. Still another Russian, Grum-Grschimailo, has been traveling in the Pamir plateau, under commission from the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. In 1888 he visited this same locality, but this time in the company of his brother. His object was to connect Potanin's surveys in the north, with those of Prschewalski in the south. He too visited the Tian-shan and the Gobi. No doubt political reasons underlie the travels of these Russians, but the same can probably not be said of the German Dr. Kurt Boeck, who succeeded in taking several hundred photographic views in the Himalayas, into which he traveled a considerable distance. The African

traveler O. E. Ehlers, was sent for his health to the Himalayas and became last year an involuntary explorer in those regions. He was received well in Nepal and thinks himself the first German who ever went there; but he was forbidden to ascend Mt. Everest, only twenty miles distant, because it was feared that he might be a Russian spy.

In Western Asia explorers have also been busy. The lamented Dr. Schliemann continued his excavations in the Troas, and discovered a theatre and important inscriptions. Archaeological explorations were also carried on in Syria by Dr. Euting of Strassburg, Dr. von Luschau of Berlin, and the architect Koldeweg, under the auspices of the Berlin Oriental Commission for excavations. All three are already well known as explorers in these regions. In the eastern part of Asia Minor, the French mining-engineer J. de Morgan has been at work under directions from his government. The Austrian, E. Glaser, went to Arabia last year for an indefinite term. In southern Arabia, Deflers has collected many new plants, now deposited in the Paris Museum of Natural History. His geographical discoveries were also of importance.

Western Trans-Caucasia was explored by the botanist, N. J. Kusnezoff, sent there by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. He discovered several new glaciers, and located others more accurately. The botanical survey of Kartalia revealed several new and important forest-trees. Krasnoff, Wyrnboff, and Olderogge were also in the Caucasus last year; the first and the last to study the glaciers, the second for anthropological purposes.

While human ingenuity was strained to discover new geographical, geological, and anthropological features in Western and Middle Asia, it was not less active in the South. N. Elias, of the United Service Club in Simla, finished last year the British-Siamese boundary survey and returned to Simla. Bonvalot began in 1889 a journey through Farther-India, and finished it in 1890, in the company of Prince Henry of Orleans, who arrived overland from China. Bonvalot expects a large trade to spring up with China through Tonking, and does not consider the Tonking pirates very dangerous.

The islands south and east of Asia have also been visited and explored during the past year, particularly the Philippine Islands and Celebes.

Australia has also come in for a share of attention during the past year, not only on account of the recently discovered gold mines, but also in scientific directions. The labors of the geologist, L. H. Brown, in the pay of the government of South Australia, are interesting, particularly on account of the mineral veins discovered in the MacDonnell range, and the subterranean guano caves in the red sandstones of Central Australia. MacE. Brown and the Norwegian, C. E. Borchgrevink, thoroughly explored the MacPherson Mountains, and were the first to ascend their highest peak. In Melbourne an expedition was fitted out to search for the long since lost German explorer, Dr. Leichhardt. The leader of this expedition died, however, before the start. Sir Thomas Elder was busy last year in fitting out at his own expense an expedition for the exploration of South Australia.

In Oceania, New Guinea has again been explored by Sir Wm. MacGregor. In the German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm's land) the new discoveries have resulted in the planting of tobacco, cotton, and coffee. An expedition to the little known Melville land was made in 1890, but the would-be explorers were frightened away by the natives and have become the laughing stock of the civilized world, and voted a "leather medal" for their bravery. New Caledonia has been studied by the French geographer, I. H. F. Lèques, and much linguistic and topographical knowledge acquired. Count A. Szechenyi, who was given up as lost, returned last year from his trip to the islands of the South Sea. Captain Smith visited Pitcairn island, January 23, 1890, was the centennial anniversary of the landing of the mutinous crew of the *Bounty*. The day was celebrated with much joy and firing of a cannon from the old ship.

(To be continued.)

RELIGIOUS.

SCIENCE AND PRAYER.

WILLIAM W. KINSLEY.

Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O., April.

IT is argued by scientists that suppose you can show that scientific discoveries warrant a belief in the possibility of God's effectively interfering in the affairs of men, they have also confirmed the opinion that, in point of fact, he never has; that, from the very first, matter contained the promise and the potency of all life; that the world is simply an immense organism that has reached its present complex perfectness through inherent forces working under fixed laws of evolution; that the stages of its growth have been as regular and as predetermined as those of a tree; that its social amenities, its arts, and its literatures, its ripened civilizations, have finally evolved out of the original amorphous fire-mist, through precisely the same regular gradations of growth, as those out of which the rich grape-cluster, or the golden-sphered russet has come to crown the long energizings of the germ-force that at the first lay hidden within the walls of the seed. To this objection we demur *in toto*, and will endeavor to establish that God has actually interfered again and again; not in any one age, but in all ages, and that His mandates are still being issued.

At the first, matter was formless, motionless, structureless, rayless, forceless. On this there is now no controversy among the different schools of thought. The belief is also as universal that the cardinal changes, from the simple to the complex, have occurred in a certain order of sequence, but in answering the question as to how these changes have been effected, the several schools of thought at once part company.

Those who affirm that, in this unfolding, there are no evidences of the active presence of an intelligent personal will-power, are confronted by seemingly insuperable objections which science itself has furnished. Science discloses a law of inertia, so universal that not a single particle of matter in all the wide universe could set itself in motion. It also discloses that no single particle is now at rest. Whence that mighty initial impulse that thrilled through space, and is still felt after the lapse of untold ages, peopling the heavens with whirling worlds?

Skilled specialists, after repeated trials to demonstrate that vitality may spring through spontaneous generation from dead matter, now candidly confess that all their efforts are unavailing. The declaration, that no life springs, except from some living germ, has stood the crucial test of this science of the nineteenth century.

With equal unanimity the world's savants point us to a fire period, during which not only the oceans and the soils, but all the solid material of the world, was nothing but drifting clouds of burning ether, in whose fierce heat the hardest germ would shrivel instantly and disintegrate. Whence then those first eggs out of which sprang the progenitors of those countless multitudes of living organisms that have, from age to age, so peopled our planet?

The origin of bodily organs is another of nature's many secrets, to which evolution furnishes no key. These organs are found on examination to be contrivances of the most complicated character, combining often into a single group hundreds of closely correlated parts, so nicely adjusted, so absolutely interdependent in many instances, that the absence of any one would hopelessly defeat the purpose of the mechanism. These parts being unquestionably complementary one to the other, and incapable of performing any useful office unless combined, their origin and present combination can be accounted for only as a projection into physical fact of an ideal previously conceived and matured by some organizing mind.

But over the question of the advent and distinctive attributes of man, the battle of the schools has been most hotly contested.

The extensive scientific investigations growing out of this controversy have brought to light a vast array of most interesting and significant facts, to which the extreme Evolutionist, and the equally extreme Creationist have both gone for corroborative proofs of their theories, and neither of them has gone in vain.

Man, in his body, in his instincts, and in his mental traits, bears many very striking resemblances to the brute tribes. There have also been found in man equally marked differences suggesting, that in effecting the changes, there were actively present higher forces than mechanical or chemical, or even vital; and that there was introduced, as in the case of the egg, an absolutely new ingredient, of which there was no *germ*, even, anywhere existing. The new force known as a self-conscious and responsible sovereign *ego* is apparently the exclusive inheritance of man, and is so fundamentally different from all others that they can in no sense be regarded as its progenitors. Sir George Mivart, Fellow of the Royal Academy, who stands in the fore-front of science, affirms that every human soul is the result of a separate creative fiat of the Almighty. Our self-consciousness tells us that each soul is an indivisible unit; that there cannot be transmitted from the parent to the child any portion of the ego. Resemblances may be, but nothing of the child's spiritual entity has been or can be derived from his progenitors. Human souls are God's direct gift. It is only their fleshly covering, and their other material environments, that He has intrusted to the care of secondary causes.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON F. W. FARRAR, D.D.

Harper's Magazine, New York, May.

WHETHER we admire or despise it, whether we detest or sympathize with it, the Salvation Army represents one of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation.

In 1882, when the "Army" first leaped into notoriety, I thought it my duty, in a sermon preached in Westminster Abbey, to comment in a tone of warning on some of its proceedings and teaching. I see no reason to retract anything I then said; but that light of God which shines on so steadily during our fleeting years, and "shows all things in the slow history of their ripening," has brought out more distinctly how much of good is mingled with what we might regard as dubious or full of peril, and taught us to feel more tolerant of ways and words which to us seem crude and irreverent, but which must be judged with reference to the issues which they effect, and the motives from which they spring.

William Booth—to whom it is a churlish pedantry to refuse the title of "General" in the sense in which alone he uses it—is now sixty years old. He was born in Nottingham, and brought up as a member of the English Church. At fourteen, with his father's consent, he joined a Wesleyan chapel; at fifteen he underwent that entire change of will and purpose which consists in giving up the heart and the life to God, and which is called conversion. About that time two or three ardent youths who had experienced the same change began an evangelistic work among the poor. William Booth, though still a mere boy, flung himself into this work. He began to preach out-of-doors in all weathers. At seventeen he was a recognized lay preacher. At nineteen he was urged to join the Wesleyan ministry, but though he delayed to take this step, owing to the weakness of his health, he continued to preach as a layman until, at the age of twenty-four, he became a minister of the Methodist New Connection. In that year he married the remarkable lady whose quiet, yet burning zeal, masculine understanding, feminine tenderness, and perfect faith have rendered such invaluable service to the great work of his life. His preaching was attended from the first by remarkable signs of outward success. Mr. Booth succeeded in calling forth the same signs of religious awakening which have been renewed in

all ages when the fountains of the great deep of spiritual emotion are broken up. His work was so obviously efficacious that he was sent as an evangelist to many large towns, especially in the manufacturing districts; and hundreds or even thousands of hearers came forward to be registered as converts.

Yielding to pressure, Mr. Booth forsook this kind of work, and pursued the ordinary routine of a Methodist minister for four years. But he felt that this was not the sphere of labor to which he had been called by God; and in 1861, by a bold act of faith and self-sacrifice, he resigned his regular ministry, and went forth to do his appointed task, trusting in God for maintenance, and not knowing whither he went. How many of those who have no language for him too contemptuous would have been ready to face the world as he did, with a wife and four delicate little children, to abandon all certain means of support, and to alienate almost every friend, in order to win more souls to God?

In Cornwall, where he began his new efforts, all the chapels of his own connection were closed against him; but by open-air services he won many to better lives, and began the religious movement which he then first found it necessary to organize, lest it should drift into useless anarchy. After spending half a year in Leeds, on account of the birth of his sixth child, Mr. Booth took his family to London and at once began to preach at Mile End Waste. From 1870 to 1878 the movement, known at first simply as "The Christian Mission," was carried on in old chapels, in old wool-rooms, stables, carpenter shops, penny gaffs, skittle alleys, beer houses, and theatres, many of which had been noted haunts of immorality—and everywhere with remarkable results. In 1873 Mrs. Booth, overcoming her own intense reluctance, began to preach. In 1874-6 the work spread to Portsmouth, Chatham, Wellingborough, Hammersmith, Hackney, Leeds, Leicester, Stockton, Middlesborough, Cardiff, Hartlepool, and other towns, where recent converts of the humblest rank—tinkers, railway guards, navvies—took charge of new stations. In 1876 the Army deliberately utilized the services of women. In 1878 it "attacked" no less than fifty towns, and—more by what we should call "accident" than by design—assumed the title of the Salvation Army, and adopted the whole vocabulary of military organization, which has caused it to be ridiculed, but which probably aided its discipline and its progress. Since that time its spread, in the face of opposition, has been steady and continuous, until, in 1890, it excited the attention of the civilized world by that immense scheme of social amelioration which, in spite of square miles of wet blanket and oceans of cold water, has received the sympathy of some of the best and highest men both in Church and State. I think that even the bitterest, the most unjust, the most cynical, and the most finical of the laymen and clerics who have written to traduce and execrate it might wish to God that in the life work of any one of them they had done one-thousandth fraction of good comparable in any one visible direction to that which has been wrought by "General" Booth.

Whether the Salvation Army will live or not as a separate organization, it is impossible to prophesy. We may at least learn something from its sincerities, and we may be certain that if it has done any harm, it will also leave behind it a treasure of valuable experience and a legacy of permanent good. It has been partaker of affliction, and has been tried in the fire. But let the powers of evil, even when they enlist on their side a "soulless clericalism," gnash their teeth and learn their own impotence, when they see that their very opposition is turned into a source of strength to their enemies.

The four simple principles of the Salvation Army, as stated by its founder, are: (1) going to the people with the message of salvation; (2) attracting the people; (3) saving the people; and (4) employing the people, as far as possible, in religious work. No objection against the "Army" is more common on the lips of superfine people than that which complains of its shouting and howling and blaspheming and vulgarity. Well,

we must make up our minds that the people of our slums will never be won by a rose-pink religionism. The children of the street must worship the Father in street English, which may sometimes be "quite shocking" to the female mind. The overpowering joy which some poor creature shows who has been rescued from the neglect of the respectable, who, shrugging their shoulders, have left him to the tender mercies of the publican, is one of the striking characteristics of these humble converts. I sometimes think of these Salvationists in the words of Robert Browning:

"Well, less is more, Lucrezia. I am judged.
There lives a truer light of God in them,
In their vexed, beating, stuffed, and stopped-up brains,
Hearts, or whatever else, than goes to prompt
This low-pulsed forthright craftsman's hand of mine.
Their works drop groundward, but themselves, I know,
Reach many a time a heaven that's shut to me,
Enter and take their place there sure enough,
Though they come back and cannot tell the world."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MORPHINE AND COCAINE HABIT.

DR. H. OTTO.

Gartenlaube, Leipsig.

WELL may one exclaim, with the poet, "there is no rose without a thorn," when one sees frequent evidence that a remedy, so admirably designed to alleviate the sufferings of sorrowing humanity, and for some diseases, in fact, almost indispensable, is, by its abuse, perverted by some, to the ruin of their own health and of their families. Apart from alcohol, there are few substances which have wrought so much evil in the world as opium, and its active principle, morphine; and while warnings against this secret danger resound on all hands, a new substance, Cocaine, has been introduced to public notice, which, under pretence of being a remedial agent, has proved, if possible, still more ruinous to soul and body.

Fatal guests are they which, on short acquaintance, so utterly enslave their entertainer that his every thought is subordinated to them, so that no sense of duty or honor, no light of intelligence is capable of emancipating him from their fatal thrall. Their might is so much the greater, that the craving for them does not depend on any liking for them, but on the unendurable torments resulting from any interruption of the habit, when once acquired. Physicians of the several institutions, which make a speciality of treating patients for the Morphine habit, could tell terrible stories of the extent to which honorable men and women forget themselves, when the horrors of the craving assail them, and leave room for no other thought than how to secure the desired object at any price. The Morphinist makes no scruple about resorting to crime, to theft or perjury to secure the object of his desire. We knew a lady, the wife of a physician, who, under the influence of a mere thoughtless curiosity, took the dangerous stuff to get experience of the sensations, and soon found herself utterly enthralled by the habit. Her husband, who was deeply occupied in his profession, thought it the best course to hand her over for treatment to a colleague, in a distant town, with instructions for a gradual decrease of the dose. After a few weeks the wife reported to her husband that the treatment was extremely beneficial, but some weeks later still, it transpired that the lady had forged a letter to another doctor requesting him to take her under treatment, and to increase the doses if necessary, to allay the excruciating nervous pains from which she suffered. Numerous similar cases might be cited to support the statement that the craving for morphine, in victims once enslaved by the habit, rises superior to every moral consideration or fear of consequences.

For the most part, the morphine injection habit originates in the patient resorting to it for some painful sickness or nervous excitability. Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an Opium Eater," tells us that he acquired the habit by

taking it to relieve a stomach complaint, brought on by previous abstinence. Not infrequently medical men, who have the dangerous weapon always at hand, resort to it to procure sleep after overwork and undue excitement. It appears that precisely those people whose nervous systems are incapable of any severe strain, have an inherent tendency to fall victims to the morphine habit. There are many people who can resort to morphine injection for weeks, and abstain, at once, without any craving, while others, after using it only a few times, fall completely under its fatal influence, and this difference is attributable to inherited differences in nervous constitutions. The same is true of the Alcohol habit; and if to nervous irritability a weak character is conjoined, the tendency acquires strength rapidly, involving the victim and those dependent on him in a common ruin.

We knew a young physician who resorted to morphine injections for neuralgia, and who could not resist the temptation to communicate to his bride-elect the secret of what he regarded as the "Elixir of Life," although he must well have known the danger. At the time of their marriage the young couple were both already victims to the fatal habit. This was just at the time that Cocaine was being held up as a cure for the morphine habit, experiment having shown that it allayed the cravings. The young couple resorted to it, and before long experienced the still more fatal symptoms of chronic cocaine poisoning, which bear a certain general resemblance to delirium tremens. Hallucinations of the senses, the sensation of thousands of creeping things on the skin, apparitions of horrible forms, change of appearance in surrounding objects, etc., created a condition as terrible as it was dangerous, and necessitated the removal of the young couple to an institution, where, thanks to the rigid rules in force, a cure was slowly effected. But is it permanent? At any rate there is the danger that some nervous derangement may again tempt them to have recourse to the fatal habit.

How difficult it is to struggle successfully against the habit, is amply demonstrated by the long list of great men who have fallen victims to it.

The best safeguard against the morphine and cocaine habit is to resist the temptation to begin it. Physicians of the first rank are now slow to employ a remedy which may possibly be attended by such fatal consequences. The State should take measures to regulate the sale; and let us hope that a statement of the danger will warn many against lightly resorting to it.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE EARTH.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Contemporary Review, London, April.

THE earth had been inhabited for about twenty-two million years. The primordial age had taken not less than ten million years to go through its several phases. The primary age had occupied more than six millions; the secondary age two million, three hundred thousand years; the tertiary age, half a million years; the primitive human age, the time of national divisions, of barbarism, and of militarism, had filled about three hundred thousand years, and the sixth age, that of intellectual humanity had reigned for nearly two million years.

During that long succession of ages, the earth had grown older, and the sun colder, and in consequence the geographical aspect of the globe had metamorphosed itself, the water of the ocean had slowly penetrated through the earth's crust; the sea was contracted to a fourth of its area in the early human period; warm valleys and equatorial regions alone were habitable. All the rest was frozen.

From century to century, humanity had attained forms of exquisite beauty, and no longer worked materially. A network of electricity covered the globe, producing at will all that was needed. It was then a unified race, entirely different from the rude and heterogeneous races that had characterized the first period.

About the year 2,200,000 after Jesus Christ, the last great focus of human civilization shone in the centre of equatorial Africa, in the brilliant city of Suntown, which had already several times been raised again from its ashes. The sites where

Paris, London, Rome, Vienna, and New York had stood were then buried beneath the ice.

The capital of this aristocratic republic had attained the last limits of a luxurious and voluptuous civilization. Wives no longer became mothers unless by accident, they no longer desired the inconvenience of maternity and reigned in all the splendor of their unblemished beauty. Life had been, if not dried up at its source, at least rendered irremediably unfruitful. No young women remained, the soil, too, was sterilized, and the generation saw the end approaching.

In this dilemma, an aerial flotilla was constructed and all the strong men started on a voyage of investigation of the whole equatorial zone, to see whether any isolated human groups still existed.

The entire earth had almost disappeared beneath snow and ice, and already half the members of the expedition had died of hunger and cold, when the survivors discovered a human settlement on the banks of an unfrozen river.

They were received as saviors by men who believed themselves the only survivors of terrestrial humanity, looking on with despair at the last days of the world. The river, on whose banks they were camped, was the once famous Amazon. The last woman of the community was already dead, the wine and the grain were extinct, and the men subsisted solely on fish.

On hearing this, the guests were in despair; their country was still wealthy, science rendered them independent of soil and natural temperature, and the leader of the party exclaimed: "We came in search of female associates, and had we found but one single wife, all the riches of our land would have been hers."

Some time before these events happened in Africa and America, the island of Ceylon, now attached to Asia, was the last refuge of the human race in Asia, and there, in this former earthly paradise, not far from the equator, at the foot of Adam's Peak, dwelt twelve women, sole heiresses of the last unextinguished families. The male sex had completely disappeared. The youngest of the females, little Eva, was three years old.

The decline of natural forces had brought about a decline of human forces, and with it the decline of inventions and usages which had formerly seemed so indispensable.

Crossing the Pacific Ocean, our adventurers observed that Ceylon was freer from ice than other regions, and on approaching it, they saw to their joy a group of five women in mourning, the then last survivors of the race in Asia.

They alighted, told the object of their explorations, and had no difficulty in convincing the fair Asiatics. Their despair disappeared like a mist; and a few hours after the arrival of the aeronauts the five nuns had become the most elegant of women.

But Ceylon was more desolate than Suntown; provisions were scarce, and the whole party, taking the women with them, returned to their African home.

Arrived there, they found that the friends and relatives they had left behind were all dead or dying from an epidemic; the cold, too, was increasing; and, although they kept up fires and shut off all communication with the outer air, death was busy among them until, at the end of a few weeks, all had passed away save only the youngest woman Eva, and her lover Omega, who saw without delusion the inevitable fate which awaited them, well knowing that no other spring would ever bloom on earth.

However, the sky cleared, and the young couple, taking all the provisions available, rose in their aerial boat to judge of the last invasions of the snow, and saw that the whole city was buried. They then started for the Nile Valley, and on reaching it saw with delight that the Great Pyramid was still standing, the last evidence on earth of the work of man's hands.

There they found shelter among the ruins and, folded in each other's arms, took their last look at earth; and, murmuring eternal love to each other, they sunk into the sleep of death.

And the snow continued to fall, as a fine powder, on the surface of the earth.

And the earth continued to revolve on its axis, and to float through the immensity of space.

And the sun continued to shine, but with a redish and barren light, and the stars continued to scintillate in the immensity of the heavens.

And the infinite universe continued to exist, with its billions of suns, and its billions of living or extinct planets.

And in all the worlds peopled with the joys of life love continued to bloom beneath the smiling glance of the Eternal.

Books.

ELECTRICITY, THE SCIENCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. A Sketch for General Readers. By E. M. Caillard, Author of "The Invisible Powers of Nature." With Illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1891.

[Familiar as every one now is with the practical application of electricity in the form of telegraphs, telephones, illuminating apparatus and the like, very few persons understand in what way electricity acts in causing the visible results. To the tens of thousands who would like to know how it is that a message can be sent to some far distant point, in what way is produced the light which makes the night so bright, or the means by which one can talk to another far away, this little book will be found both useful and entertaining. It does not pretend to exhaust the science of electricity, but it goes farther than might be imagined from the modest name of "sketch" given to it on the title-page. The author—whether Miss or Mrs., we know not—Emma Marie Caillard, explains her subject very clearly, although portions of the explanation, from the nature of the case, require close attention. The work is divided into four Parts. Part I. treats of "Static Electricity or Electricity at Rest;" Part II. is occupied with "Magnetism"—the general properties of magnets and Magnetism of the earth; in Part III., "Current Electricity" receives attention; and in Part IV. are explained "Practical Appliances of Electricity." A concluding chapter answers the question, "What is Electricity?" in accordance with the theory established by the experiments of Hertz, of which an account has been given in the DIGEST.* There are also a "Note on the Polarization and Magnetization of Light," and a tolerably complete index.]

AMONG the things which mystify readers of books or papers about electricity are the names of the units by which electric currents are measured. When one sees it stated that a certain steam-engine has a certain horse-power, it is possible for him to imagine that he has a slight glimmering of what is meant, since he knows what a horse is and can, with a little trouble, find out what is meant by horse-power. In works on electricity, however, the constant recurrence of *volt, ohm, ampère, coulomb*, is repulsive. These words to the general reader are an unintelligible jargon. To a person in this bewildered state of mind, it is some relief to learn that the four words referred to represent simply the names of as many eminent electricians; an Italian, a German, and two Frenchmen.

In honor of Alexander Volta, of whom his native Italy is so proud, and the constructor of the first absolute electrometer, the name of *volt* was given to the unit of electro-motive force. It is defined as the difference of potential that must be maintained at the ends of a wire of one ohm resistance, so that a current of one ampère must pass through it.

It was George Simon Ohm, born and bred in Germany, where he passed all his life, who, by his work *Die galvanische Kette mathematisch bearbeitet*, published in Berlin in 1827, exerted most important influence on the whole development of the theory and applications of current electricity. Justly, then, from him was named the unit of resistance, which is equivalent to the resistance of a column of mercury one millimetre square and 106 centimetres in length, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade. One mile of ordinary telegraph wire has a resistance of from ten to twenty ohms.

Born ten years after Volta, the Frenchman, Andre-Marie Ampère, was the founder of the science of electro-dynamics. His services to electricity are perpetuated in the name ampère, the unit of strength of current, which may be defined as a current strong enough to deposit 0.000,329 (329-millionths) of a gramme of copper per second on one of the plates of a copper voltmeter.

Another Frenchman, Charles Augustin Coulomb, one of the most eminent experimental philosophers of the last century, has had the honor of giving his name to the unit of quantity, which means that quantity flowing in one second past the cross-section of a conductor conveying an ampère.

These definitions show exactly what there is to measure in an electric current. Without *electro-motive force*, of which the unit is a volt, no current can exist, and on that force the power of the current to overcome resistance depends.

Next in order to electro-motive force comes *resistance*, defined as the opposition offered to the passage of electricity through any material substance, and also as the ratio of potential difference to current strength, which in a homogeneous conductor at a given temperature is constant. Resistance, of course, varies inversely to conductivity. The better the conductor the less the resistance; the worse the conductor the greater the resistance. Every substance has its own specific resistance, just as every substance has its own specific

heat. In the case of metals the order of least resistance for electricity is very nearly the same as that for heat, so that silver, which is the best heat conductor, is one of the best electrical conductors also, and mercury one of the worst. In the same substance the resistance varies with difference of temperature; in metals, increasing with increase of temperature; in insulators, decreasing. Other causes also affect resistance; it increases with the length of wires, and decreases with their thickness. The resistance of a stout metal rod would be nothing in comparison with that of a piece of telegraph wire of the same length, and that of the latter, if only 100 yards long, would be a negligible quantity compared to what it would attain if the same were 100 miles long.

Besides electro-motive force and resistance, there is the *strength of current* to be measured, which is evidently dependent on them both. Given a high electro-motive force and a low resistance, we shall get a strong current, just as given water running through a pipe at high pressure and with no impediment, we shall get a powerful overflow at the tap. But given the same electro-motive force and a high resistance, we shall get a weak current, just as we should get a feeble outflow of water at the tap, in spite of the water being at high pressure, if it had to flow through a partially choked pipe. In fact, strength of current means the quantity of electricity flowing past a given point in a given time.

Therefore, it is necessary to be able to measure and to have a unit of measurement for *quantity* of electricity. Electro-motive force is indeed independent of it, but since strength of current is actually the quantity of electricity flowing per second past a given point in a conductor, this strength can be augmented in two ways, either by increasing the electro-motive, *i. e.*, driving force, or by making the current larger. The pressure of falling water in a pipe is not increased by increasing the size of the pipe, but by increasing the difference of level; yet, other things being equal, the strongest stream of water will issue from the largest pipe simply because it is the largest and holds the most water. In the same way electro-motive force is not increased by doubling or trebling the quantity of electricity conveyed by a given conductor, but by doubling or trebling the difference of potential between the two ends of that conductor; yet the electro-motive force being the same, a stronger current will flow through a thick than through a thin wire, merely because its thickness allows of the passage of a greater quantity of electricity through the same distance in the same time.

The electric-static capacity of a conductor, *i. e.*, the amount of electricity which, owing to its size, shape and position, with reference to other conductors, it is capable of accumulating, is of great importance in much practical work, and therefore a unit of capacity needs to be added to those already named. It is called a *farad* (from Faraday) and a condenser, which, must naturally be the standard of capacity, has a capacity of one farad, when a potential difference of one volt between its two sets of plates charges each of them with one coulomb. A condenser constructed of tin-foil and paraffined paper is most frequently used in practical work; but if made on the scale of one farad as a unit, it would be so enormous as to be almost impossible of construction, and quite unmanageable for all ordinary purposes if it were constructed. The practical unity of capacity is therefore in reality the microfarad (one millionth of a farad), and condensers are made graduated in microfarads. Even then, for some purposes, such as "duplexing" submarine cables) condensers containing many thousand square feet of tinfoil are necessary.

The currents generated by dynamos may be either of very high electro-motive force or of great strength (many ampères), or both, according to the purpose for which they are required and the consequent construction of the machine. For many purposes (such as electric lighting) it is preferable to use currents of a very high electro-motive force. This is much the same as employing a small volume of water at high pressure, instead of a large volume at low pressure; and, in fact, the term "electric pressure" is very frequently used by engineers. It is important to bear in mind, however, that this is merely a convenient mode of expression and does not assert (as in the case of water) an ascertained fact. Currents of high "electric pressure," *i. e.*, of considerable electro-motive force (1,000 volts and upwards), are attended with great risk; for, if due precaution is not taken, they are dangerous to life, and should, therefore, never be carried into private houses, nor is there, as a rule, any need to do so. For any ordinary illuminating purposes a current of 100 volts is amply sufficient; and though along the main wires from a central lighting station, it may be necessary to have a current of 2,000 volts, or more, by means of transformers this can be reduced on entering a house to 100 volts. Transformers are only an adaption of induction coils, in which the usual process is reversed, and instead of a large current of low electro-motive force, inducing a small current of high electro-motive force, the exact opposite takes place. Where transformers are used, the electric-lighting circuit of each house is complete in itself and is not directly connected with the main circuit, the latter merely inducing in the secondary circuits the current necessary for the purpose.

* LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. II., p. 405.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM. With Many Illustrative Diagrams.
By A. B. Stickney. 12mo, pp. 249. St. Paul, Minn.: D. D. Merrill Company. 1891.

[The author of this contribution to "The Railway Problem"—that is, as he explains it, the question of how far and in what way legislation can control the traffic of railways—candidly tells us that since 1861 he has resided in Minnesota; that since 1871 he has been chiefly occupied with the construction and management of railways; that he participated in the discussion and events which culminated in the first Granger legislative enactments of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in all the subsequent enactments of Minnesota, and latterly of Iowa; that at present his principal business is the management of a railway, and that one-half of his moderate fortune is invested in railways. Naturally, therefore, he inclines to take of the question he discusses a view favorable to the railways. Nevertheless his book gives the impression of his being a fair-minded man, who has tried hard to take a judicial view of the subject which he treats, and to estimate without bias, as far as possible, whatever can be said on both sides of the question. His narrative of the way in which discrimination of rates arose, of the growth of ill-feeling against the railways at the West, is interesting, and his statement of evils existing with things as they are, is clear and forcible. The ground the author traverses is extensive, and we confine ourselves to a digest of his views as to what has been achieved by the Interstate Commerce Act, and of the railways as agents of the State.]

THE law commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act was passed by Congress and became effective in April, 1887. The fourth section of the act, which contains the much discussed "long and short haul" clause, is not a distinct or essential provision. Since charging more for a short than for a long haul, within the meaning of that section, would be an unjust discrimination, which is prohibited by the two essential sections of the act, the meaning of the act would have been the same as now, if the fourth section had been omitted. Therefore, the fourth section is superfluous, except to the extent that it specifies one important rule of evidence in determining certain unjust discrimination. It has been an unfortunate provision, and has probably done more than anything else to defeat the beneficent purposes of the statute; because, while it was evidently intended to specify one only out of many unjust discriminations, the prominence due to special mention has magnified the charging of more for a short haul than for a long haul into the chief and, apparently, the only evil which the law was intended to rectify; and while the section provides that "it shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, within the terms of the act, to charge and receive as great compensation for a short as for a long distance," yet it has uniformly been construed, in practice by the companies, and tacitly by the Commission, to justify as great a charge for the short as for the long distance.

The remedies for infraction of the law consist largely of pains and penalties, but there is provided by the sixth section a special remedy which it was expected would be more efficacious than any other. It is publicity. The section is very long, but the gist of it is that all rates shall be published, and that no more nor less than the published and public rate shall be charged or collected.

The beneficial effects which were expected from publicity have not been realized. The law provides that all changes in a tariff once published "shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time, and kept for public inspection."

If this were done, it would be possible for a person of ordinary understanding to ascertain the legal rate, by inspection of the printed schedule. Instead, however, of following the law in this respect, the companies, when the law went into effect, printed their schedules then in force. From time to time, as changes were made, instead of printing entirely new schedules or noting the changes on the old schedules, as the law requires, they have printed amendments to the original schedule, then amendments to the amendments, and so on. As these amendments were printed at the rate of several hundred a month, it is easy to see that, in a very few months, to ascertain the legal rates would involve examining several hundred, and in many cases thousands, of separate amendments, and tracing them back until their relations to the original schedule and to each other were ascertained. This is a hopeless task. The traffic managers themselves are unable to do it.

While, then, the companies print these amendments and send a copy to the Commission, as required by law, it is a perfunctory performance, of no value for any purpose, and especially of no value for the purposes of publicity. Thus a most excellent provision of law is rendered valueless for want of execution. In fact, that may be said of the whole law. The machinery which the law provides for its enforcement is wholly inadequate and insignificant, compared to the herculean

task which was assigned to it. It consisted of a Commission to be known as the Interstate Commerce Commission, composed of five Commissioners, having its principal office in Washington; and the petty sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the fiscal year was appropriated for all the purposes of the act, including salaries of the Commissioners, their secretary, and those employed by them.

Such are the physically insignificant means provided to set in force a law which by its provisions was intended to revolutionize, against the active opposition of the managers, the methods of conducting transportation on more than 125,000 miles of railway, valued at over \$7,000,000,000, earning annually over \$823,000,000, carrying over 334,000,000 passengers and over 400,000,000 tons of freight every year—figures so large that they are hardly comprehensible.

The underlying principles of the Interstate Law must be conceded to be just and equitable, but the law falls short of the full performance of the duty which the government owes in the matter of regulating the rates of railway corporations, inasmuch as it does not definitely fix them, nor provide a legal commission endowed with the power and the duty to enforce definite schedules. Although starting with a different theory, I have been forced to this conclusion by my investigations as to the fundamental principles of government and the laws. By the same process I conclude, that the revenues collected by railway companies are not in the nature of payments for services rendered, but in the nature of a tax levied and collected by exercise of the sovereignty of the State, by and under its permission and license.

In this country it is the theory that all the powers of the State are derived from the people.

The citizen, when he became a party to that social compact constituting the State, surrendered whatever natural rights he may have had of strolling at pleasure over the surrounding land, regardless of the possessory rights of others. In return the State undertook to provide all the necessary and convenient highways, to be used in common by all its subjects. To conserve this and other important interests, the people, in their original compact, granted to the State the right of eminent domain; that is, the right, whenever necessary, to take private property for a public use. None but the State possesses this sovereign power; therefore, none but the State possesses the ability to open and build highways. Hence, time out of mind, the opening and building of highways has been regarded as the exclusive function and prerogative of sovereignty. If, therefore, railways may be considered highways, the construction of them may be considered the function and prerogative of the State.

The courts have consistently held that railways are but an improved highway. The best opinions and the soundest reasoning regard the construction of modern railways as a sovereign function, and where they are built by corporations, the companies are exercising, under a license, a function and prerogative which belong exclusively to the State.

If it can be satisfactorily proved that railway companies are performing functions which belong exclusively to the sovereignty of the State, under its license, or as its trustees or agents, and are collecting revenues by exercising the sovereign prerogative of collecting taxes, it will probably be conceded that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the State to fix the rates of taxation, as well as to regulate the methods of collection. The State itself, in collecting taxes, is bound to have regard to certain principles of equity. In the matter of levying and collecting all kinds of taxes, it is a fundamental principle that the sovereign shall act impartially between citizens and between localities.

The other view, namely, that the revenues of railway companies are in the nature of a specific payment for specific services, has probably become the most common conclusion, and has undoubtedly been the result of considering railway companies as common carriers only.

The modern railway company is unquestionably a common carrier, but the common carrier known to the common law was not a modern railway. The common-law carrier by land used the common highways of the country in common with all the rest of the people. To be a common carrier required no sovereign right or franchise.

It is not so with the railway company. Each company has a monopoly of the use of certain roads. Its road, machinery and vehicles are specially adapted to a certain use and valueless for any other. The volume of the business is such, and the conditions so variable, that to determine the cost or value of any specific service may be said to be impossible. It is true that the courts have held that railway rates must be reasonable, and have apparently based this conclusion, in part at least, upon the common-law rule in regard to common carriers; but it would seem that it should be based upon the principle that all taxation must be reasonable.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION—PREPARATIONS FOR '92.

The fourth annual Convention of the Republican League of the United States (representing especially the various Republican Clubs and other working organizations of the party throughout the country) was held in Cincinnati, April 22. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled, pauses on the threshold of its proceedings to honor the memory of Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, and Secretary Windom, who for more than a quarter of a century have been especially eminent in the public service.

We indorse the wise, statesmanlike, courageous, and patriotic course of the Administration of President Harrison. Its conduct of both domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and hearty admiration of every true citizen. Its attitude in dealing with alien residents and giving to them the protection accorded to American citizens and no more, is just, and should commend itself to the civilized world.

We heartily indorse the action of Speaker Reed and his Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives in asserting and maintaining the right of the majority to rule, and in compelling the members of the House to transact the public business—the purpose for which they were elected by the people.

We declare our belief in the doctrine of Protection to American labor, American industries, and American homes, and indorse the wisdom of the Republican party in continued advocacy of that doctrine. We also believe in such reciprocal trade with the countries of America as will enlarge the markets for the products of our farms and factories without increasing the competition which tends to lessen wages and degrade labor.

We oppose any attempt to debase the currency and coin of the country, but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium and such maintenance of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increased necessities of trade and commerce.

Loyal and intelligent Republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests, nor to cripple any legitimate enterprises, but they demand that the best thought of the Republican party shall be concentrated on the formulation of such legislation as will protect the people from any exactions of the usurer, from oppressions of monopolies, or from extortionate demands of public carriers.

The soldiers and sailors who saved the Union deserve and shall continue to receive grateful consideration at the hands of the Republican party.

Recent events have made more apparent than ever before the necessity of exercising the sovereign right inherent in our Nation, as in all others, to use discrimination in the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We therefore recommend such changes in our laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals.

We reaffirm our belief in and devotion to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted and certified as counted. Denial of such right should result in decrease of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

We recognize the Republican press of the country as a great and indispensable force in the advocacy and promotion of Republican principles and commend to every believer in Republicanism the duty of lending his influence and efforts to the extension of the benefits of this potent agency.

It is the high aim of the Republican League of the United States to disseminate the principles and doctrines of the Republican party as they have been fashioned by the teachings of its greatest leaders from the times of Abraham Lincoln and which in their crystallized form represent the genius of American statesmanship, and State Leagues shall see that the voice of the people throughout their respective States shall find untrammelled utterance under the shadow and protection of the flag of freedom, which was ever kept aloft by the Republican party.

PRESIDENT CLARKSON TALKS.

From an Interview with J. S. Clarkson, President of the Republican League of the United States, *Boston Herald*, April 23.—The failure of young men to participate in politics is a weakness of the Republican party in New England. I believe the New England Democracy has outgeneraled its Republican opponents in that respect. They have as leaders the sons of the founders of Republicanism. The Republican party must utilize their young men. It was born out of the courage and enthusiasm of young men. It must have a new birth of courage and enthusiasm. I am glad to see the Republicans of New England organize against the mercenary elements in politics. Roger Walcott, President of your new Republican Club, sent out

an epigram, which, I believe, will do missionary work throughout the country, when he said: "We must drum out the mercenaries and rally the recruits." This is the line of life for the Republican party. The labor question will figure in the next campaign, and ought to. Wealth should be more evenly distributed. Something is ready for correction when one man can pile up his millions in a few years, while another has a hard time to make a living. The increase of wealth should be more evenly distributed. If the silver question is settled, the situation will be greatly cleared. The seat of Republican power, the West, will never consent to see the treasures of the country dwarfed to a "gold basis." The West will not consent to any candidate or any platform that will not represent the double-standard idea, and the greater part will not consent to a platform that will not represent silver as money by the coinage of the American product. With such a position on money, and with the position for a revision of the banking laws so as to make our banking advantages as favorable to agricultural communities, cities and towns, and with the purpose to provide good money and enough of it, the Republican party will hold the West as solid for the party as it was in 1888, while the McKinley Bill will carry with it New York and the doubtful States for the Protection party. The next Republican candidate for President must be a man broad enough to cover this broad land and able to administer justice on all the differing interests with a true regard to all National interests. President Harrison has made a faithful Executive in every public sense, and is lacking only in the personal popularity which gives a man the power of electricity in politics. He has demonstrated his qualities fully, and in pure intellectual ability is not second to any American living to-day, not even to his phenomenal Secretary of State. Whoever is the Republican candidate must be a man who can maintain the solidarity of the party in the great agricultural region west of the Mississippi. The candidate must not only be near to the people, but must not be far from the farm. All political parties will go more closely to the farms hereafter than they have in the past fifty years. The farmers are going to assert themselves in public affairs and for the good of the race.

WORK FOR THE LEAGUE.

New York Tribune (Rep.), April 23.—The Republican party will be guilty of blind folly if it omit to examine the causes of what was evidently extended dissatisfaction with something assumed to be the Republican record in Congress. If the understanding upon which the people acted last fall is accurate, there is no escape from the conclusion that they suddenly changed their minds since 1888. They declared then in favor of a National Election law, in favor of a Protective tariff, an increased currency, and larger pensions. When they voted again in 1890 each of these demands had been complied with by the House of Representatives, so that the failure of those who had in 1888 supported them to go to the polls in 1890 and express approval of the party must have been due to one of three causes. The legislation passed was not what the Republican voters intended to call for, or they had meanwhile changed their minds and no longer wished it, or they were acting under misapprehension of its character. It is becoming plainer every day that the last is the true explanation. The Democratic campaign began at the moment Congress met. It was a campaign of ingenious, unscrupulous, persistent falsehood. A bill to secure a full, fair ballot, and a sure, honest count was described as a "Force Bill." A bill to secure and broaden the benefits of Free Trade in non-competitive products and Protection in those that menaced our own industries was a bill to create "high prices." Good faith to them who saved the Nation became a "pension steal," and an enlarged currency was libelled in the East as "inflation" and in the West as an "outrage on silver." There can be no doubt that these falsehoods

seriously affected the minds of many conservative Republicans, and influenced them to stay away from the polls. Others they led into the Farmers' Alliance. But the point is that they were falsehoods, and as such sure to react upon those who devised and circulated them. The value of the Republican League during the next fourteen months and before we are thrust into the heat of another campaign will be demonstrated in its work all over the land in choking down these lies into the throats of our conscienceless friends, the enemy. They should not be spared. The Republican record is vindicating itself nobly. All that is needed is to put it before the people everywhere. This the League can do as no other power can. It has the money and the men to keep printing presses active and mailbags heavy with the truth. If it will go right to work, and keep at work steadily and intelligently, the Democrats can lie themselves hoarse and purple, but Protection and Reciprocity will be securely lodged again in the White House and the Capitol.

THE NEW IDEAS OF FORAKER AND CLARKSON.

Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.), April 24.—The intellectual leadership of the Republican party has been transferred to ex-Governor Joseph B. Foraker and ex-First-Assistant-Pomaster General J. S. Clarkson, and these gentlemen give their party and country to understand that they will conduct business at the old stand on the old terms, and in the same old-fashioned way. Mr. Foraker has given public notice by his declaration, that "Mr. Blaine has given us a magnificent Administration," that he is in the field to oppose Mr. Harrison's renomination and for that purpose will use Mr. Blaine personally, or any available Blaine timber. Mr. Clarkson is not content with an effort to snub Mr. Harrison, but he includes McKinley also. He puts himself at the head of the younger men of the party by taking the Presidency of the Leagues and in so doing, with some insolence, tries to knock out the tariff question with the assertion that there is something nearer the American heart than "the price of a tin-cup." Likewise does he show his desire to run away from the consideration of the currency question by the war-cry that there is something of more consequence to the American heart than a discussion as to whether the "color of the money of the realm shall be yellow or white." And what do these intellectual leaders mean shall be considered by the people, or rather by that "American heart" to which they want to appeal? They do not conceal their new "issue." It is the old one settled by the war. They propose that "absolute security and peace" shall be given to the South, and the "wrongs of the negro" be avenged, failing, of course, to show what part of the South is now not enjoying "security and peace," and wherein the negro is being wronged by anybody other than the agitating politicians of their own school.

THE FORAKER INCIDENT.

New York Times (Ind.), April 24.—That interesting and curious person, Foraker, has a great fondness for "snub issues," whether he appears as the snubber or snubbed. Once his "claim" was that a President of the United States had snubbed him. Now it is that he has snubbed a President of the United States. It appears that Foraker took umbrage at something that was said by a previous speaker at the Republican League Convention, and he vented his spite in saying that Blaine was a great statesman and had "given us a splendid Administration." Foraker's temper seems to have run away with his judgment. Something is always running away with his judgment and secreting it. If Blaine, *per* Harrison, has given us a splendid Administration, it seems that the way to get another is to re-elect Harrison, that he may again submit himself to Blaine. At any rate, the Secretary of State must shudder when he thinks that he may have incurred the support of Foraker. The enmity of that state-

man is of no consequence, but his friendship has invariably proved fatal to its objects.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch (Rep.), April 22.—A candid statement that the Secretary of State is the foremost man in the Republican party of to-day cannot be denied. If, therefore, Mr. Foraker had the courage to say so and to intimate that Mr. Blaine is entitled to all credit, he is only to be blamed for telling the plain truth. The incident only shows again that it will be hard to suppress the Blaine movement next year.

THE SPOILS ELEMENT SUPREME.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), April 24.—After electing J. S. Clarkson—it would be well to decide whether his name is James or John—President, and indorsing the "magnificent Administration of James G. Blaine," the Republican League qualified itself for adjournment. The League is supposed to embody the aspirations and ideas of the Republican party, as distinguished from office-holding campaign management. The prevailing aspirations are, then, the splendid record of Clarkson in turning out Democratic postmasters, and the getting rid of Benjamin Harrison. The unselfish and optimistic elements of the Republican party are either dead or in other organizations. The League of Clubs has only Clarkson, Blaine, Alger, and kindred veterans of the spoils school to call upon. Perhaps it has done the very best it could.

Civil Service Chronicle (Indianapolis), April.—The League of Republican Clubs in session in Cincinnati heard a speech from its retiring President, John M. Thurston, in favor of Civil Service Reform. Then it proceeded to ignore this former Republican doctrine and put the seal of its condemnation upon it by unanimously electing Headsman Clarkson as its President. Nothing could be more specific, and there is no opportunity for misunderstanding. President Harrison's office-holders from this city, District Attorney Chambers and his assistant, Cockrum, went over to help in this convention of buccaneers, and, meanwhile, the United States Court here stopped business and waited for them.

DOES THE LEAGUE FAVOR FREE COINAGE?

Springfield Republican (Ind.), April 25.—How is the Republican party to stand as to free coinage? Here is James S. Clarkson, just elected President of the National League, who says the party in the West "will never consent to see the treasures of the country dwarfed to what is called a gold basis," and "will not consent to any candidate or any platform that will not represent the double standard idea." Now the double standard idea is neither more nor less than the free coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio. The present policy of buying silver at a gold value is not the double but the single standard idea. And the resolutions of the League also commended the double standard idea.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), April 24.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed the delegates to the Republican League convention as to Presidential preferences and found 211 favorable to the nomination of Blaine, 97 for Harrison, 6 for Alger, 2 for Sherman, 2 for Clarkson, 6 for Cullom, 3 for McKinley, and 1 for Reed. Mr. W. W. Tracy, President of the Illinois League, answered the reporter's question with: "I am for the candidate of the Convention." Mr. Tracy seems to understand the League's position better than the great majority of the delegates. The League was not organized to nominate Presidents, but to elect them after they are nominated.

THE ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BAYARD UPHOLDS MR. BLAINE.

New York Sun, (Dem.), April 27.—The American case is stated with patriotic firmness and clear common sense in the *Forum* for May

by Secretary Blaine's distinguished Democratic predecessor, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. The Constitutional restrictions limiting the possible action of our Government with respect to Italy's demands have been discussed with equal force, and in almost the same language, by Secretary Blaine, a statesman of the party whose tendencies and political drift are all toward centralization, and by ex-Secretary Bayard, a Democrat who inherits the sound views of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson regarding the reserved rights of the States. There is only one answer to Italy, and Blaine the Republican, and Bayard the Democrat, have both made it, Blaine no more clearly than Bayard; Bayard not less firmly than Blaine. "It is very evident," says Mr. Blaine's Democratic predecessor, "that if the Government of the United States shall admit it is liable to indemnify individuals directly, or a foreign Government acting in their behalf, for injuries inflicted upon citizens or subjects of such foreign Government within the United States and in violation of its laws, and that such claimants are absolved from all efforts to obtain redress in the judicial courts, which are as open to the foreigner as to our own citizens, and where justice is administered with an equal hand to either and to both, it will create a precedent which will not merely be prolific of international dissensions, but which will impair the structure of our Government, seriously disarrange the system of checks and balances under our State and Federal systems, and confuse and destroy the essential boundary between executive and judicial powers which is one of the most important features in the Constitution of our Government." And in presenting to the Italian Government a picture of a system of government with which the American people are very well satisfied, and which was not originally devised for the convenience of European diplomacy, or for the accommodation of members of the Mafia, Mr. Bayard goes even a step beyond the point which Mr. Blaine's official responsibilities permitted him to touch in his correspondence with Rome. "If the principles of law," says Mr. Bayard, "and the arrangements for their exercise declared by our courts to be consonant with the provisions of the Constitution and essential to the preservation of individual liberty, cannot be peaceably possessed and enjoyed by our citizens, and be acknowledged and recognized as the basis of our Government, because of the presence within our borders of alien subjects and citizens of foreign Powers whose personal wrongs may not be remedied to their satisfaction, or that of their Government, without the impairment or disorder of our system, then the time has arrived when the unquestionable and sovereign right of the United States to determine by positive law who shall be permitted to enter our gates and who shall be excluded, must be exercised." The American people should be equally proud of the Republican statesman who has undoubtedly thought this but has not said it because he is in office, and of the Democratic statesman not now in office who has both thought it and said it fearlessly.

THE QUESTION OF REDRESS.

Northwestern Chronicle (Rom. Cath., St. Paul), April 24.—The murder of the Italians at New Orleans still continues to attract attention. Secretary Blaine is praised for his statesmanship. Italy is roundly rated by the press because she asks redress for the murder of some of her subjects. Mr. Blaine has taken advantage of a phrase not happily worded. That is the extent of his statesmanship in this matter. Italian subjects were murdered by a New Orleans mob. Italy asks redress. Nobody seems to be able to fix the responsibility where it belongs. Mr. Blaine says grandiloquently: "The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen, and has no just cause of complaint, or right to ask the interposition of his country, if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries." What grandiose and impertinent verbiage this is.

Everybody knows that the courts of New Orleans are not open to redress the injuries of the Italians equally with others. There is no disposition to have the murderers of the Italians brought to trial. The leading murderers boast of their deed, glorying in their shame.

A PIECE OF ADVICE FROM BAVARIA.

Münchener (Munich) Neueste Nachrichten, April 9.—It is manifest that, in view of the exacting international requirements which nowadays are recognized by all the Nations of the earth, so anomalous a condition as that which arises from America's isolation will not longer be endured. The United States must come to the decision to amend its Constitution farther in the direction of centralization of Governmental authority, or it will be in peril of provoking some foreign Power to take satisfaction from the individual States of the Union. A little bombardment of New Orleans by an Italian fleet would be no inappropriate argument! Italy is not China, and will not imitate the meek patience with which the Middle Kingdom has tolerated the idiotic American legislation against Chinese immigrants—legislation that is the fond ideal of our anti-Semites. If the United States wishes to be regarded as an equal member of the great family of Nations it must perform its part in the discharge of international obligations of justice, else let it beware—where it sows the wind it shall reap the whirlwind.

CLEVELAND'S "LAST INTERVIEW."

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), April 24.—Mr. Cleveland seems determined to sustain his reputation as a letter-writer at the cost of all the interviews or interviews which may have him as their object. State Treasurer Stephens, of Missouri, called to see the ex-President the other day and had a pleasant little chat with him about the silver question, which, after the manner of all other news, was faithfully reproduced in the columns of the *Herald*. Mr. Cleveland's remarks were so radically different from those contained in the Reform Club letter that they were telegraphed to all parts of the country as actual challenges in the approaching Presidential tournament. Now it seems that Mr. Cleveland believes himself to be misrepresented by Mr. Stephens, and declares "that some things were put into my mouth . . . and inferences seem to be drawn which are certainly unjustifiable." If Mr. Stephens had gone back to Missouri and retailed his conversation with Mr. Cleveland there and in the South, would the ex-President have been so prompt in denying it? Has Mr. Cleveland a silver policy for the East, and another for the West and South? Does Mr. Cleveland remember the fate of the accommodating weather vane that presented itself to all the winds of heaven, and swung serenely upon its pivot until an unaccommodating cyclone came an unexpected way and carried it off into the uttermost part of nothing?

New York Evening Post (Ind.), April 24.—The latest case of "journalism" is that which the *Herald* supplies by censuring Mr. Cleveland for denying the accuracy of an interview with himself on the part of Mr. Stephens, the State Treasurer of Missouri, which the *Herald* published in its evening newspaper and then transferred to its morning newspaper, the *Herald* proper. The interview was on the subject of silver and silver legislation, and it went far to contradict and neutralize the letter which Mr. Cleveland wrote to Mr. E. Ellery Anderson some weeks ago. Mr. Stephens denies that he has had any interview with any reporter, and he surmises that somebody has had an interview with somebody who has had an interview with him (Stephens), but that the interviewer in the second degree has got things badly mixed in the published report. Mr. Cleveland contented himself with a general denial of the accuracy of the pretended interview. Now what says Jefferson Brick in the columns of the *Herald*? Why, that "Mr.

Cleveland believes himself to have been misrepresented by Mr. Stephens." Neither Jefferson nor anybody else connected with the *Herald* has seen Stephens at all, or had a word with him. But the sin of believing himself to have been misrepresented by Mr. Stephens must be expiated. So Jefferson asks whether Mr. Cleveland "has a silver policy for the East and another for the West and South." Then, waxing righteously indignant at the skulking, double-tongued Cleveland, he begs to inquire whether he remembers "the fate of the accommodating weather-vane that presented itself to all the winds of heaven, and swung serenely upon its pivot until an unaccommodating cyclone came an unexpected way and carried it off into the uttermost part of nothing." That is the right way to put it. Jefferson never said anything better than that. He makes it hot by anticipation for all other persons who have not been interviewed by the *Herald*, and who think that they are liable to be misrepresented by interviews imputed to them.

Boston Post (Ind.), April 25.—Mr. Cleveland's position on this [silver] question has been unwavering, whether as President or as private citizen; and no man of intelligence imagines that, for the sake of securing the votes of Western inflationists in 1892, he would either yield or compromise.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE BRUSSELS TREATY.

Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.), April 24.—The action of Secretary Blaine regarding the treaty signed by the Brussels Conference in reference to the African slave trade is certainly in accordance with the impulses of humanity. The Brussels Conference was an assemblage of the representatives of the world's civilized Powers, called to frame some measure to put down the African slave trade and liquor traffic. The United States was officially represented, and the treaty signed called for a ratification of its provisions by the Governments of all the signatures on or before July 2, 1891. All the Governments except our own have ratified the instrument. But our Senate did not do so at its last session. In this emergency Mr. Blaine has entered into an understanding with the King of Belgium to extend until within a reasonable time after the Senate meets again the period allowed to the United States for the treaty's ratification. In view of the fact that our strength and wealth have made us one of the leading nations of the world, it is a question if we can continue very much longer to maintain the policy of holding ourselves entirely aloof from the rest of the world's desires. It seems unlikely that our ratification of the Brussels treaty will ever call on us to do more than formally recognize the existence of the various European Governments in Africa, and lend our moral aid toward helping them crush the slave trade and the ruinous liquor traffic with the natives. If, however, the Senate should find grave objections to such a course no harm will have been done by Secretary Blaine's action.

The Examiner (New York), April 23.—Inasmuch as the representatives of the European Powers who assembled last year for reasons of policy did not recognize the United States as entitled to a share in the discussion on their own level, one would think that however much any opposition on our part might be regretted, our action whether adverse or not would not be regarded as vital to the plan of reform. Neither Mr. Stanley nor King Leopold take this view of the case. Both agree that "civilization's march into Africa will be stayed for the present and cruelly embarrassed hereafter, should the United States adhere to their refusal to ratify the Brussels Congo Treaty." Testimony from persons so well informed is not to be treated lightly. No two men could be picked out better qualified to diagnose the existing condition of affairs in the Congo, and to point out remedies to the evils discovered, for the King of the Belgians has since 1885 been the head of the Congo Government, and Mr. Stanley has

tramped the State through its length and breadth. Certainly when such men tell us we have made a mistake, sober second thought ought to be taken at once.

ALL EUROPE AGAINST ALL AMERICA.

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung (Dem.), April 27.—The Associated Press news agrees with our dispatches in its announcement that the European press is turning back with ever increasing zeal to the project of a European Zollverein. The impulse to the movement was given by President Harrison's speech of the 18th April, at Galveston, which appears to have been cabled verbally to Europe, and to have created considerable surprise, especially those passages in which Harrison claims the entire trade with the other nations of the American Continent for the Union, and announces decisively that, according to recent laws, a proclamation of the President, after accord had been reached—that is to say, without any special treaties—suffices to insure the trade with the neighboring Republics for the Union. The necessity of showing the teeth to such an inclusive and exclusive measure is universally recognized, and as nearly all the European commercial treaties will expire in February of the year 1892, the circumstances appear to favor the advocacy of a general European commercial union which, as long as it is upheld, must necessarily imply political union. But the difficulties in the way of any such commercial union are immense. There is a wide range of difference in industrial development, in rates of taxation and in capacity for consumption, among the several European nations; and how shall a tariff be adjusted to harmonize all these differences? The battle cry of "All Europe against all America" is more easily raised than carried into action. Indeed, it seems highly probable that "All Europe" will resound with much more terrible battle-cries before the dream of a tariff union shall have passed the stage of a pious wish.

DISPLEASED WITH THE BILLION CONGRESS.

—Yes, the appropriations of the recent Congress made a grand total of money appropriated of \$1,009,270,471, with an expected deficiency of over \$75,000,000, making a total of \$1,081,279,491.92, a sum exceeding the National debt by nearly \$300,000,000. We were promised some money for educational purposes in the platform of the Republican party. We were promised a reduction of letter postage to one cent. We stated the fact plainly to the 400,000 teachers of the United States that, if we did not secure the \$77,000,000 for education, for which a majority of the United States Senate had voted, over and over again, politicians would vote it away for other and partisan purposes. It has gone "glimmering," or will go, and the people, not the politicians pay it. The politicians voted it away. We think it would have been well to have secured an appropriation of \$77,000,000 to help educate the illiterate and to establish schools. The 400,000 teachers did not all unite in this movement, and the money—over one billion—has been appropriated for other purposes.—*American Journal of Education (St. Louis), April 9.*

MR. DEPEW FOR HARRISON.—President Harrison's Southern speeches prove that the caricatures so universally accepted of a man who rattled around in a great office have slandered a President, who mentally and morally had the talent and courage to worthily administer the office of Chief Magistrate of 65,000,000 people. The result will be the triumph of the Republicans in the next year's canvass and the renomination and election of President Harrison. Indeed, I don't think that there will be any opposition in the National Convention. The reception accorded to the President in the South shows that the new South is becoming nationalized, and will care less for the doctrine of States' rights than the North. When you come to think about it the South is the only

part of our country which is purely and typically American. It has not been invaded by the foreign immigrant.—*Interview with Chauncey M. Depew. (Dispatch from Cincinnati, April 25.)*

SUGAR GOES UP AGAIN.—The increase in the price of sugar, which will follow the agreement of the wholesale grocers to make the card prices of the refiners the selling prices to the retail trade, will not be received patiently by consumers. When the Administration under the McKinley Bill remitted the duties on this product, it meant that the \$60,000,000 thereby saved should return to the pockets of the taxpayers, and not be intercepted by the trust, which now has no excuse for collecting it. The whole "agreement" savors too much of a feudal foray after a rich Government convoy of silver to prevent invidious but opposite comparisons between these modern contracts in restraint of trade and the methods of the plundering seigneurs of the old Rhine castles. All such "agreements" will be recorded in the books of the people.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), April 25.*

STILL CRITICISING MR. PORTER.—Superintendent Porter has written a long letter in defense of his conduct concerning the census of mortgage indebtedness. It will take more than one letter to clear up the matter. He has stood in the way of a fair statement of these facts all the time. He has been determined from the start that a plain, careful compilation of mortgage indebtedness shall not be given. When Congress meets one of the first duties of the Alliance members will be to demand an investigation into the affairs of the Census Bureau, which would no doubt result in Mr. Porter's retirement. The time has gone by for campaign literature from a Census report.—*National Economist (Farmers' Alliance Organ, Washington), April 25.*

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND'S OPIUM POLICY.

The Lancet (London), April 18.—The debate in the House of Commons upon the opium traffic has brought the question one step further than usual. Sir J. Pease has succeeded in inducing the House to recognize by its vote that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible. The question was approached from many different sides, and a semblance of resistance was made, although from the first it was evident that in point of argument there was no real defense. After all, there was practically no defense beyond the plea that the abandonment of the revenue would make India bankrupt. With such questions we have no concern. Whether the revenue from opium is increasing, or whether, as stated, it has fallen from 8,452,000 rupees in 1880-81 to 3,000,000 rupees, matters little from a medical standpoint. The question is merely whether this drug, which has been called the gift of God to man, is being legitimately employed purely for medicinal purposes. Now, although reference was made to its tonic effects in small doses in preventing ague, and its influence in lung and bronchial affections, those who took a serious view of the question declined to pretend or to argue that the large revenue of India was derived from opium employed for any of these purposes. There appeared to be a general feeling that the less said the better about the destination of the opium and the purposes of its employment. In this country the sale of opium and its preparations is surrounded with every possible precaution, clearly for the "physical welfare of the people." The morality of adopting a different code of ethics for the native races under British rule requires no discussion. Sir J. Pease deserves hearty congratulations upon the success that has at last attended his efforts to induce the House to urge the Indian Government to take measures to restrict the supply to the legitimate demand for medicinal purposes. The

resolution has not yet been made an order of the day, since the leader of the House of Commons thinks it requires much further consideration before it is accepted. Should further discussion arise, we trust it may be conducted upon broad principles. The question should be strictly limited to the amount of encouragement at present afforded to the opium habit, and not allowed to wander into futile comparisons with alcoholic intemperance. The task of dealing with the one evil at a time will sufficiently tax the powers of legislation.

Canadian Baptist (Toronto), April 23.—Not only Great Britain, but the Christian world, is to be congratulated on the adoption in the British Commons, by a majority of thirty, of a resolution condemning the abominable opium trade, carried on by the Government of India. The resolution, which was carried against the Government, and is sneered at by such papers as the *Times* and *Standard* as a bit of "cheap Puritanism," etc., may not have any immediate practical effect, but its adoption for the first time, after having been brought forward year by year for so many years, shows the growth of a righteous public sentiment, and foretells the doom of this infamous traffic. The history of Great Britain's dealings with China in this matter, and of the cruel butcheries, rather than wars, by which the Chinese Government, in spite of its most earnest protests, was forced to open the gates of the Empire for the admission of the drug, which is every year dragging down its citizens by tens of thousands to misery, crime and death, is a record of one of the foulest crimes ever perpetrated by any nation upon another people. The whole British Empire should have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. We trust that the time is now near when the Nation will do works meet for repentance by ceasing to do evil, even at the cost of making up to India the millions of revenue which it now derives from its monopoly of this hellish business.

IS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE ENDANGERED?

London Times, April 14.—The question that interests the world, however, is not whether this or that eminent Italian is to occupy the embassy in Paris, but whether the policy which has prevailed for nine years is to continue in force in the Italian Foreign Office, and whether the Triple Alliance will be renewed. It is assumed by many classes in France that this will not be the case. Readily interpreting Italian actions by their own wishes, they assume that the people of Italy are at last seriously rebelling against the military budget and against the burdens of all kinds laid upon them by the policy of the so-called League of Peace. They have never understood why Italy, forgetting 1859, should have preferred a German and Austrian to a French alliance; or why, if a French alliance were thought undesirable, the peninsula should not have preserved a free hand. The recent change of Government has been too readily interpreted as the first step in a return to this, as it would seem to France, more natural policy. It appears to be the fact that the new Italian Premier regards himself as being not absolutely committed to the policy of his predecessor in this as in other matters. One correspondent describes him as "not enthusiastic" for the Triple Alliance, and in Paris this is commonly believed and repeated with emphasis. But, in the first place, the new Government has only been in office a few weeks, and the Triple Alliance has yet a year to run before the time comes to renew or terminate it. It is extremely improbable that an Italian Minister, of all people in the world, would make up his mind on so vital a point so long before a decision became necessary. He has a whole year in which to consider the bearings of the question. He knows that the Triple Alliance means the *status quo* in Europe; no change in Alsace-Lorraine, no encouragement given to Socialism, and continued attention to the Italian army and navy, especially to the latter. What is the alternative? Is any Italian

Minister prepared to see the European equilibrium overturned in order that any one of these three conditions may be changed? We venture to doubt it. It may be said, indeed, that Alsace-Lorraine is not an Italian interest, and that Socialism can be combated at home without foreign alliances. But if, on either or both of these grounds, Italy were largely to reduce her army, or to swerve from her resolve to become a great naval Power in the Mediterranean, she would at once become exposed to those very dangers against which her action, during the past nine years, has been a continual provision. Costly as it is, we fear that there can be no doubt that Italy's interest lies in an alliance with the central Powers. The first step in the mutual disarmament, to which every one looks forward as the hope of the future, cannot come from her.

Illustrirtes Wiener Extrablatt (Vienna), April 7.—Everything that is now transpiring in Europe, all the preparations that are being made behind the scenes, all the coming events that are foreshadowed but cannot yet be made clear by words, should constrain Italy to seek security behind the impregnable rock of German-Austrian alliance. The foes of Austro-Hungary and Germany are also the foes of Italy. Italy's national dignity, her present and future interests, are threatened by France and Russia. France is striving for pre-eminent power in the Mediterranean—indeed, her ultimate aim is for supreme sway there. If this political design is to be thwarted and the prestige of the French Republic is to be checked by irresistible conditions, it will be by the sturdiness of Italy. The reorganization of the French army is completed. Russia has in readiness a double line of fortresses on her western frontier, has effected a concentration of her armies in the southwest, has armed them with new weapons, has nearly finished her strategic railways and is prepared to negotiate a huge loan of hundreds of millions (which is alleged to be intended for the construction of Siberian railways), and soon in the west as in the east of Europe dark clouds will be formed by the pressing questions of the day. Italy will then see the necessity of defending the essentials of her European position, her integrity, and even her existence, at the eastern borders of Austro-Hungary, as well as at the western boundaries of Germany.

RELIGIOUS.

HERRICK JOHNSON DEFENDS PROF. BRIGGS.

Herrick Johnson, D.D., in the Interior (Presb., Chicago), April 16.—The tone of Dr. Briggs's discussion is needlessly rasping. The dogmatism that he so vigorously denounces nowhere shines more conspicuously than in his own paper. He has his repeated and impatient flings at those whom he terms the "traditional" theologians. That he is exasperatingly self-assertive, goes without saying. If he is getting a fire of harsh and hostile criticism, it cannot be denied that he has furnished provoking occasion. Then again, the cry of alarm is contagious. Confidence is a slow growth. Suspicion spreads rapidly. And notwithstanding eighteen centuries of Christian history, and the boasted immovability of our faith, fear for the foundations is a very easy thing to kindle; and the favoring breath of a few adroit heresy hunters may make it rage like a prairie fire. Add to all this the sometimes incomplete, unguarded, and extreme way in which Dr. Briggs discusses and dismisses a point, exposing himself thereby to misapprehension, and we are furnished manifest occasion for criticism of the recent inaugural address, and we discover in part the secret of the prevalent attack upon it. But we are frank to say the criticism has taken on a character that amazes us, and it has gone to an extreme of denunciation that is a reproach to our good name. Every observant mind must have been

struck with the strange absence of extended quotation from the address in support of the sweeping charges made against it. With here, and there a notable exception, there has not been the least effort to cite passages in proof. Judgment has been sought upon the case without a hearing. Epithets have been hurled as if they were arguments. Opinions have been attributed to Dr. Briggs that he repudiates. For shame, fellow-Presbyterians of the Reformed and Evangelical faith! Is it not time we called a halt on this sad and reprehensible business of misrepresentation and caricature? It will be a reproach to us if we are swept off our feet by a cry of alarm. The cry of alarm cannot change facts or repress truth. It may stampede a General Assembly, or even the whole Church. But such a thing ought not to be possible in this high noon of intelligent and balanced faith. Such things belong to that dead past where the Church mistook her poor fallible interpretations of Scripture for infallible Scripture, and found out again and again to her sorrow that she had been substituting eisegesis for exegesis; as when she stamped "the law of gravitation" and "age-long creative days" as "damnable heresies," because they conflicted, not with the infallible word of God, but with her errant construction of that Word. The glory of Protestantism is an open Bible, free investigation, liberty of conscience and welcome to truth. Let us not confound things that differ. There are "rationalistic" higher critics, but there are also "evangelical" higher critics. There is a natural history and a supernatural. There is traditional authority, and there is divine authority. There is human authenticity, and there is divine authenticity. Suppose in this new field of biblical criticism, which is the study of the Bible as literature, we are at last obliged to abandon some traditional views as to authorship and structure. If inspiration be left us, though a theory of it is exploded; if divine authenticity be left us, though a reputed human author sink out of sight; if scriptural canonicity be left us, though historicity lessen somewhat its proportions; if divine authority be left us, though bate a little its confident claim; if the *infallible Word of the living God be left us*, though God be found through the Church and possibly through "the conscience and the religious feeling"—what matter? And we dare affirm that Dr. Briggs holds reverently and trustfully to all these, and to every other essential of that evangelical, Protestant, and Reformed system of doctrine which is the glory and the joy of our beloved Presbyterian Church. Fellow-Presbyterians of the Reformed and Evangelical faith, this man is not "a disguised rationalist," nor "a promulgator of the views of Kuenen," nor "a deliberate sower of the seeds of doubt and skepticism respecting the word of God." There is nothing in his inaugural address that is not in his published books, which have been before the Church for years. "Strike, but hear."

New York Evangelist (Presb.), April 23.—The McCormick Seminary at Chicago is regarded as the Princeton of the West, for a steadfastness in the faith, which no man in the whole Presbyterian Church would dare to impeach. It is therefore a surprise indeed when its most popular professor as well as most eloquent preacher, Dr. Herrick Johnson, comes out in the *Interior* in an elaborate defence of Prof. Briggs, in which he first of all recognizes the defects of the inaugural address. In his generous defence of Prof. Briggs, Dr. Johnson does not overlook the faults of temperament, to which we recently alluded, though with the greatest reluctance, as going far to diminish his proper influence. He puts his finger on the weak spot in the intellectual composition of our distinguished scholar when he speaks of his "tone" as "needlessly rasping," and adds: "The dogmatism that he so vigorously denounces nowhere shines more conspicuously than in his own paper." No doubt this statement will surprise Mr. Briggs, who cannot understand how he who appears in the field of religious discussion as the foremost

champion of liberty, should be supposed to deny to others what he so loudly demands for himself; yet we cannot withhold our conviction that there is not a more imperious dogmatist among the Biblical scholars of either hemisphere. If he could but have put into his address, with all its learning, a little of the noble courtesy and dignity of his friend, the late Dr. Hitchcock (alas, how often do we have occasion to mourn his death!), he would have saved Dr. Johnson from the necessity of coming to his defence. But we fear that the defect is one which, as he does not himself recognize it, he will hardly try to cure. And yet, in spite of all this, inasmuch as we are obliged to confess that there are defects which are common to editors as well as to theological professors, and as it is a point of professional honor to stand by a brother editor, *even though he be somewhat at fault*, when the battle presses hard against him; so Christian honor ought not to be less sensitive to the good name of one who is of the household of faith, and should insist that no man whom we call by the holy name of brother in Christ shall be condemned unheard.

OPENING THE FAIR ON SUNDAY.

Toledo Blade, April 25.—The New York *Independent* has been gathering the opinions of church magnates, Bishops and Archbishops, upon the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday. The opinions of nearly a hundred of these gentlemen have already been obtained. The six Archbishops who have responded are Roman Catholics, that being the only Church in the United States which has such an office. Three of them—those of Philadelphia, New Orleans and Santa Fé—are for Sunday opening, at least in the afternoon. Those of St. Paul, San Francisco, and Portland, Ore., are for having the doors shut. Of sixteen Roman Catholic Bishops who have replied, four favor closing, eleven favor opening, and the sixteenth says he has no opinion on the subject. Twenty-five Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been heard from, of whom twenty-two are in favor of keeping closed all day, one for opening in the afternoon, and one that the art department alone shall remain open on Sunday afternoon. The twenty-fifth says he is very busy and that "there is much to be said pro and con," but declines to give an opinion. The Methodist Bishops, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the Bishops of the Moravian Church, of the Reformed Episcopalians, of the United Brethren, and of the Evangelical Association, all vote solidly for Sunday-closing. Of the negro Bishops, all favor Sunday-closing except one—Bishop Turner, of Georgia,—who would favor having the exhibition open Sunday afternoons, and perhaps evenings. The question is one, however, that is not to be decided either by church dignitaries or by church members exclusively. A very large part of the people of the United States do not formally affiliate with any church organization, and they have a right to be consulted if everybody's advice is to be taken, or if the consensus of public opinion is to decide the matter. The fact remains that there will be thousands and tens of thousands of people in Chicago every Sunday who would attend the World's Fair if it were open on that day, but if it is not will gravitate to the saloon and worse places of amusement. As Bishop Knight (Protestant Episcopalian), of Milwaukee, says: "There is much to be said pro and con."

Springfield Republican, April 26.—It would be well if those who are protesting against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday or otherwise considering the question, would confine themselves to the point at issue. As the Chicago *Tribune* says, nobody expects the mechanical and agricultural parts of the exhibition will be open Sundays; those parts of the Paris Exposition were closed on the first day of the week even in that Sabbath-unobserving nation. The question is simply whether the people shall be allowed to look

at the pictures and statues in the art department.

Catholic Review (New York), May 2.—The *Independent* publishes this week the opinions of several Catholic Archbishops and Bishops along with those of some of the Protestant Bishops on the subject of the World's Fair at Chicago remaining open on Sundays. We have already printed Archbishop Ireland's views on the subject, and they seem, with more or less modification, to be the consensus of the opinions held by the religious authorities both Catholic and Protestant. Their advice seems to be that certain departments of the Fair may well remain open, but that the Fair itself should close its busy gates. This is moderate and reasonable.

SCIENTISTS ADDRESS THE POPE.

London Tablet, April 18.—We gave, last week, a very full account of the general proceedings of the Scientific Congress of Paris, the success of which was so fully assured during the few days of their meeting. At the close of the assembly an address to the Holy Father was voted, of which we may give some account here. "The members of the International Scientific Congress," they say, "united for the second time in assembly, at Paris, are unwilling to separate without laying at the feet of your Holiness the homage of their veneration, their obedience, and their gratitude. The assembly, which has been meeting for the last five days, has been inspired in its work by the counsel and directions which your Holiness gave to the first Congress, and which you have deigned to renew in the brief address on March 16 to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. Separated into seven sections—sections divided according to the sciences: religious, juridical, philosophical, historical, physical, anthropological, and philological—the members of the Congress have interchanged their views upon the innumerable problems which disturb the spirit of men, the solutions whereof are directly or indirectly concerned with the Christian faith. Without ever encroaching upon the domain of theology, they have sounded more than once the vast areas of Catholic orthodoxy which are left free to the investigations of science. They carry away from this paternal reunion a very ardent desire to devote themselves to scientific research, and to dedicate the result to the glorification of Christian truth, together with a lively feeling of the brotherhood which binds the children of the Church despite the separations of their dwellings and the diversity of their nationalities. Prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, all the members of the Congress renew their protestations of filial devotion, and beg of your paternal goodness the Apostolic blessing."

TALMAGE'S NEW TABERNACLE.—Dr. Talmage was the most conspicuous preacher in this vicinity yesterday. He is always conspicuous for that matter, but yesterday his environment added to his prominence and gave new vigor to his eloquence. The fire which burned his church down a year and a half ago was a blessing in disguise. It was a disaster which went down beyond the people's hearts to the people's pockets. There was an April shower of dollars. The money storm broke with considerable fury, but Dr. Talmage was resigned, calm, and even jubilant. Now he has a new church, and with six thousand radiant smiles the audience have dedicated it to the Lord and Talmage. The big organ was incomplete, but the sermon was not. There was an air of newness everywhere except in the pulpit. The same old voice, with the same old ring, woke the echoes, and Brooklyn is once more serene and happy.—*New York Herald, April 27.*

THE ESSENTIALS OF FAITH CANNOT BE SHAKEN.—We do not think the whole religious world is setting its face against the doctrines accepted for so many generations. The

noisy declaimers are mostly on the surface of the great body whose faith in all the essentials of revealed religion remains unshaken. The existence of a personal God, who created and upholds all things, and has made known His character and will in the pages of Scripture; the fact of man's dependence and accountability, and the certainty that righteousness, however it is to be secured, is necessary to his well-being here and hereafter, will stay in the religious creed in spite of caviler and critic, down to the end of time. Scepticism is not born of honest searching after truth. It is because the infidel cannot bear the searching of pure and holy eyes that he caricatures the Deity or denies His existence. It is the man that is self-condemned, and will not accept deliverance from the bondage of evil, who refuses to believe in a judgment to come. The same pride that led the rebellious angels out of Heaven keeps many on the earth from clasping the only Hand of Help ever offered to a sin-stricken race. Evil in the heart is the chief obstacle to a life-giving faith.—*New York Journal of Commerce, April 25.*

SOCIAL TOPICS.

MAY STRIKES.

Bradstreet's (New York), April 25.—The month of May has of late years been selected as a period in which to present or enforce labor demands, and the first of that month has become a veritable "moving day" for industrial workers. Examination of strike records as far back as 1886 shows, with few exceptions, that May has for some reason or other met with a recognition from organized labor not accorded any other period of the year. It is, however, in connection with the eight-hour movement that the first of May has lately been most closely associated. A year ago, it may be recalled, the great movement on the part of leading branches of the building trades for a shorter day had its visible beginning. Previous to that year the month had become notable as a month of strikes, and in 1886 furnished a record in the largest number of men on strike at one time. In view of all these features it is not at all surprising to find that the coming month, unless all signs fail, is likely to make a record for itself second only to May, 1886, in the number of men out of employment. Signs of increasing unrest in the industrial situation multiply daily, particularly in the building trades. What is said to be the initial strike of 5,000 Pittsburgh building employees for an eight-hour day began early this week with the strike or lock-out of 500 stone-masons. A similar strike of 800 at New York was attended with some unlawful demonstrations. Work on the Chicago Fair buildings was interfered with by a strike of 950 carpenters. At New Orleans 2,000 men were expected to go out this week. Other strikes in the building trades are reported from New York City, Minneapolis, and Wilmington, Del. Street-car traffic in Detroit has been practically suspended for several days by a strike of several hundred men. A feature of this strike has been the suspension of work, for longer or shorter periods, by several thousand in other lines of business in sympathy with the car strikers. Lake vessel crews at several ports may strike for higher wages. A strike of 7,000 Kentucky coal miners is threatened as a result of agitation of a new wages scale. The coke strike has continued to drag along. Deputy Sheriffs engaged in evicting strikers from company houses have been resisted and several have been injured. Reading collieries will work on full time instead of four days a week. A general resumption of work has taken place at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Pittsburgh, which will give employment to 5,000 men. Late advices point to a probable amicable settlement of difficulties in the St. Louis building trades.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 24.—The one work in the country to-day that should not be hampered by a strike is the World's

Fair. The time for the erection of buildings is so short that a strike of the least magnitude cannot fail to have a serious effect on the big show. Notwithstanding this, one of formidable proportions is now on at Jackson Park, and at last accounts was far from settlement. It is not the intention to say which side is in the wrong, but it is sufficient to know that about 1,000 laborers have suddenly quit work, and that until they return, or others are secured, nothing in the way of active preparation for the Fair can be done. It does seem that both contractors and laborers are very short-sighted in allowing any difference between them to delay the work. The Fair will benefit labor and capital alike, and that a conflict should mar its ultimate success will be regretted when too late. Mutual concessions should be made and the trouble settled quickly, as neither side will receive support from the general public if it is not. To continue the strike will be ruinous to the contractors, and, even if they should win, the pecuniary gain will not balance the loss consequent on the waste of time. To the laborers the successful outcome means little, for the work is not permanent.

AN IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION.—We are in receipt of the inaugural report of the "Jewish Alliance of America," which contains a copy of the constitution and an abstract of the proceedings of the first convention of the Alliance, held in Philadelphia on Feb. 18, 1891. The objects of this Alliance are:

1. To instruct Hebrew immigrants in the duties and obligations of American citizenship and to fit them for the loyal discharge thereof.
2. To aid Hebrew immigrants in America to become self-supporting:
 - a. By directing the current of immigration away from crowded centers of population into rural districts and toward industrial occupations.
 - b. By specifically fostering a sentiment and organizing a movement toward making agriculture a preferred occupation.
 - c. By such other ways and means as shall from time to time seem best adapted to promote the general object.

These objects are so meritorious that they will recommend themselves to all. Further information can be had by any one desiring to aid this cause by addressing the Secretary, Bernard Harris, 338 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. —*American Israelite (Cincinnati), April 23.*

WOMAN'S CAUSE.—Woman is incomparably man's superior morally, and for her to be indifferent to the great duties of the hour would be to charge her with treason against her better self. Men have for generations patronized women much as the Turkish sheik fondles his slave wives. Woman has for generations been assured that it would be unwomanly for her to stoop to vote, that the privilege so highly prized by the free men is something too vile for immaculate woman to enjoy. Aside, the same men have often laughed over the fact that minors, idiots, and women were barred from the polls; but to women they assume the role of special guardians. Woman, however, is now growing tired of this hypocritical picture which robs her of her right, which denies her justice, and which employs every means possible to prevent her purifying our politics by her voice and vote. Women are now beginning to realize that several million of their own sex in the United States depend upon day labor for a livelihood, but because denied franchise, they have to work for half pay, and this fact they know will continue until they secure the ballot. —*American Spectator (Boston), May.*

THE RACES IN THE SOUTH.—The results of the Census show that the proportion of the whites in the Southern States to the whole population has increased in all States but Mississippi and Arkansas, in which there is a slight decline. The colored population, however, as compared with that returned for 1880, shows that only in Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, and West Virginia, has there been any increase, the percentage declining in all the other States. Since 1850, the colored population has risen from 3,442,238 to 6,996,166, while the white

population has risen from 6,222,418 to 16,868,206. South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana contained, in 1890, a larger number of colored people than of white. Of the population of South Carolina, more than three-fifths are colored. Five other States, namely, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, contained a colored element ranging from one-third to one-half of the population. —*New York Catholic News, April 26.*

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

HINTS FROM ABROAD.

RESTRICTION OF THE NUMBER OF LICENSES—DISCOURAGING RESULTS.

Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman, April 18.—Many of the Magistrates at Licensing Courts unquestionably believe that they are doing a good thing in the cause of temperance by reducing the number of licenses. They are mistaken. They are simply increasing the value of the monopoly in the hands of those whose licenses are retained. For the purpose of showing this, some figures in connection with drunkenness in Edinburgh may be taken. In the last annual return of crimes and offences reported in Edinburgh for the year ended Dec. 31, 1890—a report which is made by the Chief Constable—there is a table which shows the number of licenses granted annually in Edinburgh since 1854, the proportion of the population per license, the number of persons apprehended for crimes, the number of those who were drunk when so apprehended, the number of persons found drunk and incapable in the streets, and the percentage these last bear to the population of the city. The table brings out one curious feature that has not been mentioned so far as shown by it. It is that, while in 1854 there were 185 public houses in excess of grocers' licenses, that number dwindled to five in 1859, and since then the grocers' licenses have been in excess of the public house licenses, and that excess is now 107. This fact may have some bearing upon the question of drunkenness, though it is not part of our purpose at this moment to examine what that bearing may be. The point to which attention has to be directed is, that practically there is no connection between a reduction in the number of licenses granted and in the amount of drunkenness. Let us take the last three years. In 1888 there were 803 licenses granted in the city. In 1890 there were 769—that is, the licenses had been reduced by 34. In 1888 the total number of persons apprehended was 5,996. In 1890 the number was 6,336. Of these, the number who were drunk when they were apprehended was 3,932 in 1888, and 4,306 in 1890. Still further, the number of persons found drunk and incapable in the streets was, in 1888, 2,190, and in 1890 it was 2,235. It will, no doubt, be said that the increase shown in this case is to be accounted for by the increase in the population. That is a plea that in any event could only in part be accepted. But it will not avail in this; for the percentage to population of the persons apprehended in 1888 was 2.24, and in 1890 2.3. The percentage to population of the persons who were drunk when apprehended was 1.47 in 1888 and 1.56 in 1890. The percentage of the drunk and incapables to the population in 1888 was .8, and in 1890 was .81. There is no possibility of mistaking these figures. They show as plainly as anything can show that there is no reduction of drunkenness caused by reduction of the number of licenses.

LIQUOR POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Cable Dispatch from London, New York Sun, April 26.—The great middle classes, who expected a reduction of income tax, are loudly complaining that the Government cares nothing for them, and the liquor-sellers are vehemently denouncing the Chancellor of the Exchequer for breaking his promise to reduce their burdens. The words and actions of the latter are indicative of open mutiny, and may have interesting political results. In the ex-

pectation that Mr. Goschen would betray them, the tens of thousands of voters connected more or less directly with the liquor traffic had resolved to disassociate themselves from the Tory party, with which they have been closely identified for half a century, and to form an independent party. Their formal organization is in course of completion, and, as there is plenty of money behind it, the candidates will find themselves confronted in every constituency by a compact body of electors whose votes will be cast, irrespective of party considerations, for the man who will accept the most planks in the platform. The movement is very interesting, but it has come too late. Twenty-five years ago, when the majority of the Liberals were of a moderate type, it might have achieved a large measure of success; but now four-fifths of the Liberal party are radicals, most of them pledged to extreme temperance reform and not a few to the extirpation of the liquor trade, root and branch. In nine-tenths of the constituencies, therefore, the new party will simply have to choose between an avowed and often uncompromising Liberal opponent or a Tory friend of varying degrees of zeal, and it is not difficult to see what the choice must be.

LORDS AND CHURCHMEN AS RUMMIES.

London Correspondence of the New York Voice, April 30.—The power of the liquor traffic in politics was never more strikingly shown than by the facts brought out in the recently published Government Blue-Book showing 172 of the "noble Lords of England" engaged in beer-selling, and owning between them some 1,539 drink-shops. These facts have already been commented on in the *Voice* as revealing the secret of Parliamentary difficulty in dealing with the drink traffic. I am now able to give to your readers the names of these lordly dramsellers, with the number of saloons owned or controlled by each. They are taken from the Blue-Book, which contains the names of all persons on the license registers of England and Wales who own two or more houses to which licenses have been granted. [The names follow.] As will be seen, the Earl of Derby heads the list with 72. The Duke of Bedford comes next with 48, and the Duke of Devonshire follows hard with 47. The Earl of Cawdor owns 39, the Duke of Rutland 37, the Earls of Dudley and Fitzwilliam have each 35, the Duke of Northumberland 34, the Duke of Portland 32, Viscount Portman 28, Lord Dorrington 25, Lord Allington 23, Earl Cowper 22, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot 21, and the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Toller-mache have each 20. [The Bishop of Llandaff has two.—ED.] The Ecclesiastical Commissioners derive a large revenue from public house property, of which they hold no less than 49 licensed drink-shops in London alone.

SUNDAY PROHIBITION SUCCEEDS IN IRELAND.

London Times, April 16.—The Irish Sunday-Closing Act in its present form is supported by such an array of testimony to its value, and has been so emphatically approved by successive Governments and Parliaments, that there is scarcely room for discussion upon the mere question of giving it a permanent place upon the statute-book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VON MOLTKE.

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, April 25.—Tacitus complained that in his efforts to present a just estimate of his heroes it was difficult to discriminate between achievements due to foresight and those ascribable to fortune; but history probably has no record of a man in whom there was more complete accord of foresight and resolve, will and deed, than in Moltke. What Moltke has been to the Fatherland, what influence he has exercised in the historical development of Germany during the last decade, is too well known to need comment here. Moltke said frequently that the

world estimates a man by his achievements, but in his own case, certainly, his achievements afford no just estimate of his greatness. As in the case of Bismarck, too, no just estimate of his greatness can be arrived at by a comparison of him with the great men of his age or of the past, for, like his colleague, he was an original in that highest sense of the word, implying a distinct type. He has been variously designated as "the campaign planner," "the silent one," "the war-philosopher," but none of these terms suffices to indicate the true measures and quality of the man; none of them indicates that especial personal characteristic which enabled him to grasp a given problem with all its conditions, and direct its solution in his own masterly style. But the first duty of the historian in his elucidation of Moltke's character will be to establish the fact that Moltke, the laurel-crowned leader, was thoroughly impregnated by the conviction that war, even victorious war, is not to be desired. "Happy the times," said he, "when States will no longer be under the necessity of expending the greater portion of their income merely to secure their national existence; when not only Governments, but the people and parties shall realize that even a successful campaign costs more than it returns, for there can be no profit in purchasing material advantages with human blood." But he evidently had no faith in the early advent of this happier time, for he said, after the Franco-German campaign: "What we have won with the sword in half a year, we must defend with the sword for half a century, lest it be torn from us. Let us not deceive ourselves on that point, for although we have won universal respect by our victories, we have won no love." A melancholy outlook. Beyond the Rhine, a people at whose cost even Moltke won a portion of his laurels are preparing themselves for revenge. Bismarck is banished, William I. sleeps the sleep of eternity, nearly all his Generals passed away before him, and now Moltke, too, is gone. When the great Chancellor was summarily dismissed by the young Emperor the sorrowful question was muttered through all Germany, and echoed through all Europe: "He goes—what next?"

Courier des Etats Unis (New York), April 27.—The death of von Moltke, who had the most considerable part in the conduct of the War of 1870-71 between Germany and France, naturally draws attention to this remarkable man, in honoring whom his country has done rightly. We are not in a position to pass an impartial judgment on the merits of the general officer who triumphed over the French armies and ruined for a time the military power of France. It would be less painful to us to recognize an extraordinary greatness in the force to which we succumbed than to attribute our fall to our own weakness. Nevertheless, we must say that we have never been able to see in Marshal von Moltke the sign by which transcendent genius is recognized—true genius,—as many of his admirers aver. It is not astonishing to find such an opinion—and exaggerated at that—among his countrymen, who owe to him the largest part of the military power they have acquired, and which his organizing intelligence and his very real soldierly qualities created out of scattered pieces. From this point of view he rendered great service to his country, which he raised to a high standard military science, which has become, at the present time, the principal resource of armies. Science regulated, formulated, assisted by an inflexible discipline, are the essential factors which he introduced among the German troops. For the rest he was born for the business of arms, to which he was predestined by his temperament and prepared by his education. Besides, he had that rare philosophy that war, in his opinion, was not a mark of barbarism, but, on the contrary, the normal and necessary state of civilization. This is the only general idea, outside of technical knowledge, which he expressed. He was not spoiled by politics, nor even by the militarism which, although he pushed it to its

extreme limits, left him without reproach in either his public or private life.

New York Times, April 25.—Moltke was the embodiment of the specially modern and specially German conception of scientific warfare. Indeed, the Prussian General Staff, of which he was so long the chief, is the most impressive manifestation of that spirit the world has ever seen. The conception itself is not new. It is as old as the German spirit which, as Matthew Arnold has pointed out, rates the power and value of knowledge higher than it has ever been rated in any other country. A century ago German soldiers were as confident in the science of their profession as German soldiers are to-day, and men who attained to high military rank equally prided themselves upon knowing their business. It was only when a military genius like Napoleon appeared and overthrew all the German Marshals, who looked upon him as a presumptuous novice, that there came to be a general suspicion, even in Germany, that success in war depended upon other elements than could be taught in the schools. Three-quarters of a century later Germany had its revenge, and the "science of war" was triumphantly vindicated upon the descendants of the Frenchmen who had brought it into contempt. In truth, the capacities of strategists are not necessarily those of a commander. Their qualities are quite separable, as has been shown in our own military history. There is no dispute, for example, among American professional soldiers, concerning the professional accomplishments of Gen. McClellan, unsuccessful as were his campaigns and his battles. The great commander is the man who, having a well-matured plan of action, can most readily and most clearly see wherein it must be modified when the execution of it meets with unexpected checks, and who can make the right changes in a plan wrought out in the leisure of a bureau amid the noise of battle and in the presence of the enemy. This is a faculty that cannot be acquired by any training. When the commander on either side does not possess it, that side will of course be successful of which the plan of battle or of campaign has been most carefully thought out and based upon the most exact and complete knowledge of the situation. As an institution for the collection and application of this knowledge, the Prussian General Staff has never been approached in the history of war, nor is it likely that in the power to draw correct deductions from data thus assembled any strategist has ever surpassed the veteran whom his countrymen do well to honor and to mourn. It is prudent not to expect the appearance of a military genius, though military history teaches that when such a genius appears he upsets all calculations, even those of a strategist of so eminent a talent, so vast a knowledge, and so prodigious an industry as Moltke.

MR. CURTIS'S TRIBUTE TO THOMAS.

From the Speech of George William Curtis, at the Farewell Dinner to Theodore Thomas, at Delmonico's, April 23.—During all this time the constant dominating personality has been that of Theodore Thomas. It was Thomas with Bergmann, Mosenthal, and Mason in the old Dodworth saloon; it was Thomas in the Central Park Garden; Thomas in the Philharmonic Society; Thomas in the great festival of 1882. It was always Thomas and his orchestra, and always Thomas and his baton, like the valiant Henry of Navarre and his white plume waving in the van of victory. The great works of the great composers, the mighty music of the masters who have given to their art an equal renown with the kindred arts of literature and painting and sculpture the music of Bach and Handel, of Mozart; and Haydn and Beethoven—names that in their kind shine in equal lustre with those of Raphael and Angelo and Shakespeare—has been played continuously from year to year under Thomas's direction in a manner not often surpassed at the Conservatoire or the Gewandhaus; while the music of a later day and of another charm has

been so interpreted by him that after the great Wagner afternoon at the festival of '82 Mme. Materna said to me that Wagner had never heard that work of his own so magnificently rendered. Thomas's whole career has been a campaign of education. If he has revealed to us more fully the Beethoven whom we knew, it is he also who first showed us that there was a Wagner who might be worth knowing. He has given to New York a musical distinction without which no great city is a metropolis, and Chicago has shown the true metropolitan instinct in securing his musical leadership. It is because of the dignity of his career, its absolute fidelity to a high ideal, its total freedom from charlatanism of every kind that his service to this city has been so signal a public benefit and that his departure is a public misfortune. But a great interpreter of music, and such is a great conductor, wherever he goes carries his own welcome with him. It is not as a stranger he goes to Chicago; it is because he is not a stranger, because Chicago knows him well, that she asks him to come. And he does not go alone. He takes with him our gratitude, our admiration, and our affection. He goes wreathed and garlanded with our cheers and hopes and our perfect confidence in his return. For New York only lends Theodore Thomas to Chicago. With metropolitan magnanimity she decorates with one of her own precious jewels her younger and successful competitor for the prize of the great Fair. But presently she will reclaim it and restore it to her crown with a fresher lustre gained from her sister's coronet. Therefore on your behalf, on behalf of the great multitude of New Yorkers, lovers of music and of Thomas, who follow him with a pang of farewell but with a hearty godspeed, I say to him, in a language familiar to him before he knew that in which I am speaking, "Wir sagen nicht, leb wohl, wir sagen nur, Gott befohlen, bis auf wiedersehen!"

MR. KEELEY'S PRESENT ENDEAVORS.—It is interesting once in a long time to hear from that mysterious man, Mr. Keeley, he who made the motor that wouldn't mope, who solved the perpetual motion problem in such a way that it refused to stay solved. People who want to know what he is doing can read what he says of himself: "I am making a sympathetic harness for the polar terrestrial force—first, by exciting the sympathetic concordant force that exists in the corpuscular interstitial domain, which is concordant to it; and, second, after the concordance is established, by negatizing the thirds, sixths, and ninths of this concordance, thereby inducing high velocities with great power by intermittent negation, as associated with the dominant thirds. Again, take away the sympathetic latent force that all matter is impregnated with, and the connective link between the finite and infinite would be dissociated, and gravity would be neutralized, thereby bringing all visible and invisible aggregations back into the great etheric realm." Now you know just about as much as Mr. Keeley knows.—*Baltimore American, April 26.*

MR. MOEN'S SECRET DIES WITH HIM.—Mr. Philip L. Moen, of the great Worcester house of Washburn & Moen, whose death was recorded yesterday, was born in 1824, and has been President of the concern since 1870. He was public-spirited, charitable, enterprising, a total abstainer and an active Congregational deacon. The mystery of one of the queerest stories ever told in New England gathered about him, and apparently the secret dies with him. Some years ago, one "Doc" Wilson, a vile fellow, was discovered to have been blackmailing Mr. Moen for vast sums, as much as \$50,000 at one time. No explanation was ever given. Wilson died without revealing, and now Mr. Moen goes. In one sense it was no one's business, but in a larger sense Mr. Moen did owe it to his position to let the world know, at least after his death, how such things came to be, and to prove that the confidence that his friends retained in him was well founded.—*Hartford Courant, April 25.*

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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- Jefferson (Thomas), A Study of. R. P. Powell. *Arena*, May, 12 pp. Jefferson stands alone and forever, as the type of young America.
- Kemble's (Mrs.) Letters. Editorial. *Atlantic*, May, 6 pp. A sympathetic estimate of the woman formed on her correspondence.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Arithmetic, Modern Teaching of. Truman Henry Safford. *Atlantic*, May, 7 pp. Advocates analysis of low numbers and their relations rather than proceeding to higher, and trusting to the pupil's abstract conceptions.
- Education, Gymnastics Essential to. J. J. Rehgallag. *Donahoe's Mag.*, May, 1 p. Necessary to give physical stamina.
- Faust, Goethe's Key to. Second Paper. William P. Andrews. *Atlantic*, May, 12 pp. The Tragedy of the First Part.
- Genius, The Modern Extinction of. Julien Gordon. *N. Am. Rev.*, May, 4 pp. Holds Genius immortal, and contemporaneous talent equal to that of any past age.
- Journalism, Origin of. A. F. Marshall. *Donahoe's Mag.*, May, 5 pp. Traces the course of Journalism from *La Gazette* of Vienna, published about 1536 in manuscript.
- Literature, Our Servility in. Prof. Thomas Davidson. *Forum*, May, 8 pp. Deprecates the demoralizing influence of English popular literature on the young, especially on women.

POLITICAL.

- Australia, The Commonwealth of. Sir Roderick W. Cameron. *Forum*, May, 8 pp. Sees in it the promise of a grand development for the Australian Colonies and of intimate relations with the United States, provided it be our policy to foster it.
- Canada and the United States. The Marquis of Lorne. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 10 pp. Disposes of Mr. Wiman and his annexation policy very pleasantly.
- Census (The United States). President Francis A. Walker. *Forum*, May, 10 pp. The political reasons which have given form to the United States Census a bar to a true enumeration.
- Excise Question (The), Common-Sense on. William S. Andrews and Rev. Howard Crosby. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 6 pp. The former upholds the sale of liquors under due regulations, holding the vendor blameless for their misuse. The latter upholds the general principle of Mr. Andrews' argument, that excise laws are for police purposes, and not for moral teaching.
- Politician (The) and the Pharisee. Hon. J. S. Clarkson. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 12 pp. Advocates the old theory of fidelity to party, and scouts the Pharisee who would deprive the people of their interests in politics.
- Reciprocity. Why Southward Only? Roger Q. Mills. *Forum*, May, 8 pp. Argues for the removal of all restrictions on commerce, that we may have cheap raw materials for the development of our export trade.
- Silver Coinage (Free) Why not? Edward Atkinson. *Forum*, May, 12 pp. Permit the free Coinage, but amend the act rendering it legal tender for more than its value. There is no international act of legal tender, and gold is the world's standard.
- South-Western Commerce and Gulf Harbors. Senator W. P. Frye. *Forum*, May. Discusses the improvements completed and in progress in the ports of the Gulf.
- Spain, A Democratic Nation. Emilio Castelar. *Forum*, May, 15 pp. Traces the evolution of Spain within the last century from despotic to democratic institutions.
- State Rights and Foreign Relations. Ex-Secretary T. F. Bayard. *Forum*, May, 14 pp. Argues that if our constitutional provision for the protection of all citizens is not satisfactory to any foreign government, it is time to exercise our sovereign rights to determine who shall be excluded.
- Wiman Conspiracy (The) Unmasked. Sir Charles Tupper. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 8 pp. Charges Mr. Wiman on the evidence of letters from Mr. Farrer and Mr. Hitt, with being engaged in a conspiracy to subvert British institutions in Canada.

RELIGIOUS.

- Ancient Baal and Modern Social Vice. Rev. A. H. Lewis, D.D. *Outlook*, April. Sees in modern social vice the seed of Paganism, fostered by religious sanction, and requiring a religious crusade for its eradication.
- Faith, The Survival of. Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D. *Arena*, May, 6 pp. Characterizes a hard, crystallized system of theology as unsuited to the need and spirit of the age.
- Judaism? (What is.) Prof. Abram S. Isaacs, Ph.D. *Arena*, May, 7 pp. Describes it as a practical religion of conduct rather than doctrine; as a religion of growth, and universal in its scope and influence.
- Napoleon's Views of Religion. H. N. Taine. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 16 pp. The positive religions keep man from going astray. But the priests while professing to share authority, want complete control of the mind.
- New Testament Inspiration. Prof. J. W. McGarvey, D.D. *Arena*, May, 13 pp. Argues that the Apostles and other inspired persons were media of revelations concerning past, present, and future.
- Orthodoxy in England, Changes of. Rev. Dr. Alfred Momerie. *Forum*, May, 10 pp. Contrasts its retrogressive tendency due to worship of the past, with the progressive tendency of philosophy, and prophecies emancipation of the Church from ecclesiasticism.

SCIENCE.

- American Mummies. M. S. Paden. *Chaparrone*, April, 5 pp. Treats of the Colorado mummies and the evidences of their civilization in life.
- Chemistry to-day and its Problems. Prof. William Crookes. *Forum*, May, 10 pp. Enormous progress, but great gaps still to be filled up.
- Culture, The Transmission of. Prof. Lester F. Ward. *Forum*, May, 8 pp. Upholds belief in the transmission of acquired brain power, in opposition to Weissman.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Bertillon System of Identification (The). Alphonse Bertillon. *Forum*, May, 12 pp. Describes an anthropometric system of measurement of which he is the inventor, and other subsidiary aids.
- Lombardy, (The Communes of), from the VI to the X Century. William Klapp Williams, Ph.D. *John Hopkins' University Studies*, ninth series V-VI, May, June, 85 pages. An investigation of the causes which led to the development of their municipal unity.
- Lynch Law and Unrestricted Immigration. Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 12 pp. Our immigrants are falling off in quality, and the time has come for an intelligent restriction.

Nationalism. *Grenzboten*, April, 12 pp. Discusses Slonimski's "Nationalism in Politics."

Social and Economic Experiment (An Interesting). Frank L. King. *Arena*, May, 7 pp. Holds up the sanitary system of Liverpool as a model which might be advantageously imported as an object lesson.

Socialism, Is it Desirable? Editorial. *Arena*, May, 11 pp. Answers emphatically, No! Sees no hope of progress in the shape of paternalism.

State Socialism, Favorable Aspects of. Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M. P. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 15 pp. Points to the legislation, more or less Socialistic, of the past fifty years as affording encouragement to continue on the same lines.

Superstitions (Some). O. A. Wall, M. D. *Chaparrone*, April, 5 pp. Discusses charms, amulets, demonology, etc.

Wealth, Irresponsible. Hon. Edward J. Phelps. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 11 pp. Contents that if the abuses of wealth can be guarded against, we need be under no anxiety about its charities.

Wealth, The Gospel for. Bishop Henry C. Potter. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 10 pp. Discusses how health may be rendered efficient for the greater happiness of those who expend it.

Wheat Supply, The, of Europe and America. C. Wood Davis. *Arena*, May, 17 pp. Estimates that through contraction of available wheat area, and increase of population the United States will cease to export wheat five years hence, and ere long enter the market as a buyer.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Anglo-Saxon Unco' Guid (The). Max O. Rell. *Arena*, May, 7 pp. Characterizes the Unco' Guid as a bigot and fanatic, and as probably the worst type of Anglo-Saxon *farvenu*.

Business Prospects (Our). Henry Clews. *North Am. Rev.*, May, 8 pp. Presages a more healthy condition of "trade and commerce" than it has experienced for many a year.

China, A Voyage on the Grand Canal of. Richard Henry Dana. *Atlantic*, May, 23 pp. Leaves from an unpublished Journal.

Horse-Keeping, The Ethics of. H. C. Merwin. *Atlantic*, May, 9 pp. Should be treated as a friend, and the social and affectionate side of his nature cultivated.

Louisberg, Capture of, by the New England Militia III. Francis Parkman. *Atlantic*, May, 10 pp. Descriptive.

Maluncheon Tree (The) and Its Four Branches. William Allen Drumgoole. *Arena*, May, 7 pp. Traces the family back to Vardy Collins and Buck Gibson, two Cherokees, and others of their race, who joined the first settlers.

Russia of To-Day. Prof. Emil Blum, Ph. D. *Arena*, May, 16 pp. Designed to rectify the prevalent misconceptions concerning this great country.

Soul (The), Portraits of. W. H. Little. *Chaparrone*, April, 4 pp. Treats of the expression of the face, as due to inheritance, and of the lines as due to habit.

Spiritualism, Is it Worth Investigating? Julian Hawthorn, Rev. Minot J. Savage. *Arena*, May, 18 pp. A Discussion in which the Rev. J. Minot Savage has the last word.

FRENCH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Carnot, Hippolyte. H. Delorme. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 6. Sketch of the life of the father of the President of the French Republic.
- Chateaubriand, The Youth of. M. de Lescure. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 36. Second and last paper giving an account of the youth of Chateaubriand, from documents heretofore unpublished.
- Emigrant, The Life of an. Albert Malet. *Rev. Bleue*, Paris, April 18, pp. 9. First part of an account of the Duchess of Gontaut-Biron, who emigrated to Switzerland at the beginning of the French Revolution, but at the Restoration was made Governess of the Royal Children of France.
- Lecturer (a) How I Became. The way to prepare a lecture. Francisque Sarcey. *Rev. Bleue*, Paris, April 18, pp. 4. Ninth paper.
- Maury, Cardinal. Henry Jouin. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, April 15, pp. 18. Biographical account of a French Cardinal who died in 1817, and whose Memoirs have recently been published.
- Melun (de) Viscount Armand, The Memoirs of. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 18. First part of a study of a Frenchman, who became prominent during the Presidency of Louis Napoleon.
- Pressensé (de) Edmond. Frederic Passy. *Rev. Bleue*, Paris, April 18, pp. 1. Sketch of the life of the late M. Pressensé.

FICTION.

- Happiness in Crime. J. Barbey d'Aurevilly. *Lecture Rétrospective*, Paris, April 20, pp. 15. First instalment of a serial story.
- Thirty and Forty. Edmond About. *Lecture Rétrospective*, Paris, April 20, pp. 25. Second instalment of a serial story.
- Midnight and MIDDAY. Henri Martin. *Lecture Rétrospective*, Paris, April 20, pp. 25. Eighth part of a serial story.

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL.

- Africa, The Partition of. Portugal and the Future of Europe. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, April 15, pp. 15. Urging that France, as a matter of self-preservation, and Europe should prevent Great Britain from robbing Portugal of her African possessions.
- Algeria, The Last Years of the Government of Marshall Bugeaud in. (1844-1847.) *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 10. First part of an historical study.
- Arms and Tactics. G. G. *Nouvelle Rev.*, April 15, pp. 19. First part of a study of the arms and tactics which have been in use during the 19th century.
- Napoleon I. and His Work. Prince Napoleon (Jerome). *Lecture Rétrospective*, Paris, April 20, pp. 14. Defense of Napoleon I. and his military and political acts.
- Anthropology, The Progress of. Marquis de Nadaillac. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 17. First paper.
- Situation, The Religious. Letter to the Editor. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, pp. 11. An appeal for greater liberty for Roman Catholics in France.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Census (the), In regard to. Count Tolstol. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, April 18, pp. 3. Novel suggestions as to the mode of taking a census.
- Dogs (The) of Douar. Gustave Guillaumet. *Lecture Rétrospective*, Paris, April 20, pp. 5. Graphic description of dogs kept by the Arabs.
- Paris, Twenty Years of. André Gill. *Lecture Rétrospective*, Paris, April 20, pp. 9. Conclusion of Reminiscences of persons and things in Paris.
- New Orleans, The Murders at. E. Masseras. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, April 15, pp. 7. Account of the massacre at New Orleans, condemning it.
- Paris, Carriages in. Croqueville. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, April 15, pp. 20. Second part of a description of the various pleasure carriages and vehicles which have been in fashion in Paris.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Goethe, Otilie v. and her Sons. Lily v. Kretschmann. *Westermann's Monatshefte*, April, 14 pp. Recollections of a contemporary, with three drawings and a portrait.

Pre-forty-eight (A) Editorial. *Grenzboten*, April, 7 pp. A sketch of the career of Count Alexander Hübner.

Robert Koch. Chronicles of the Family of. Robert Biewend. *Deutsche Revue*, April, 14 pp. Biographical sketches.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Italian Art, A Century of. Karl Woermann. *Deutsche Rundschau*, April. Discusses portrait painting as an art and describes the characteristics of the great Italian painters, and the development of the Art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Kaulbach's Battle of the Huns, and its relation to Count Razcynski. Hans Müller. *Nord und Süd*, 22 pp. Treats of Kaulbach and his painting, of Razcynski's influence, and of the Huns apart from Gothic prejudice.

RELIGIOUS.

Dogma and Science. Moritz Carriere. *Deutsche Revue*, April, 15 pp. Science may be irreconcilable with theology, but we may hold fast on Jesus Christ without fear of any discoveries of science.

SCIENCE.

Air, A Journey through the. P. Von Zech. *Deutsche Revue*, April, 14 pp. A chapter on Atmospheric Science.

Coal, the Exhaustion of, and its Substitute. August Hollenberg. *Gartenlaube*, April. Discusses the Consumption and Stock, and after dismissing water gas and oxygen suggests the attraction of the Moon, ebb and flow of tides, river currents, etc., as available supplies of power.

Doctrinairism. E. Koenig. *Grenzboten*, April, 7 pp. Characterizes all metaphysicians as Doctrinaires; defines the word and prescribes logical and scientific methods of investigation.

German Mythology, Fire, Water, Earth and Air in. Felix Dahn. *Westermann's Monatshefte*, April, 13 pp.

Scientific Intelligence. *Deutsche Revue*, April, 12 pp. An article by J. Mätilly on Grecian Culture, and another on the Science of Jurisprudence and its historical development by Karl Friedrichs.

Tree (The). Alfred Schöber. *Westermann's Monatshefte*, April, 9 pp. An anatomical and physiological sketch.

Voluntary and Involuntary Movements. W. Henke. *Deutsche Rundschau*, April, 32 pp. Brings the essay to a close.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

French Revolution (The), and its Bearing on the Modern State. VII. Editorial. *Deutsche Revue*, April, 13 pp. Treats of the times of Robespierre and the Girondists.

Railway Fares, The Cheapening of, and its Consequences. J. Supea. *Unsere Zeit*, April, 22 pp. The consequent increase of traffic will probably result in the abolition of first-class carriages and the substitution of small second or third class carriages, which people wishing to be exclusive can occupy to themselves.

Social Problem (The) On the Household Hearth. Mathilde Lammers. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, April, 2 pp. Treats the subject at large, and of the estimate of the middle and upper classes formed by the working classes in which the wives and mothers have been for the most part in domestic service.

Woman Question (The), An Excursion into the Realms of. *Grenzboten*, April, 14 pp. Attacks the opponents of woman's emancipation on grounds that expose him to the fusillade of both parties.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Aristotle's Manuscript. G. Kaibel. *Nord und Süd*, 13 pp. Discusses the newly-found papyrus on the Athenian State and Constitution.

Cairo. Max Jacob. *Westermann's Monatshefte*, April, 13 pp. Illustrated with ten engravings of public buildings, street scenes, etc.

Casati's Aquatoria. Paul Reichard. *Deutsche Rundschau*, April, 14 pp. A review of Casati's Ten years in Equatorial Africa, and return with Emin Pasha.

Electric Light Cars. R. v. Engelstedt. *Fels zum Meer*, April, 1 p. Treats of the use of Electric lights in war, and deprecates their employment except in fortresses.

First Cataract (The). George Ebers. *Deutsche Rundschau*, April, 12 pp. Advocates the clearance of the Cataracts so as to render them navigable for traffic. Notices the efforts of the Pharaohs in this direction.

Homer's Troy, The Position of. H. Düntzer. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, April, 2 1/2 pp. Disputes the conclusion of Schliemann and Virchow, that it was the site unearthed by the former.

Lassalle's (Ferdinand) Diary. Paul Lindau. *Nord und Süd*, April, 64 pp.

Parisian Time of Horrors (The) and Its Admirers. H. S. *Unsere Zeit*, April, 7 pp. Says the French have falsified the history of the period to conceal its true features.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Art and Letters (Excursions in). William Wetmore Story. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Bible (the), The Change of Attitude Toward. Joseph Henry Thayer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, 50 cents; paper 25 cents.

Bible (the), Who Wrote? Washington Gladden, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Chemical Problems (A Series of); With a Key for Use in Colleges and Schools. T. E. Thorpe. Revised and Enlarged by W. Tate, with a preface by Sir H. E. Roscoe. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 65 cents.

Christ Himself. Poetry. Alexander McKenzie, D.D. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.00.

Church (the), The Authority of. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 30 cents.

Ecclesie Docens. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Paper, 65 cents.

Ethnology and Archæology (American), A Journal of. Vol. 1. J. Walter Fewkes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$2.50; paper \$2.00.

Europe (the Vacation Tourists in), A Satchel Guide for. Revised Edition for '91. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Roan, \$1.50.

Evangeline (the land of), Stories from. Grace D. McLeod. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Finney (Charles G.) Biography. "American Religious Leaders," Vol. V. George Frederick Wright. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Incarnation (The). Rev. A. G. Mortimer. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Paper, 5 cents.

Lamb's Essays on Biographical Study. Elizabeth Deering Hanscon. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25; do. Full Gilt, \$1.50.

Man-Immortal. Wm. Still Taylor. An Allegorical Poem, with portrait of the Author. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, gilt top and rough edges, \$2.00.

Navy (The Old), and the New. Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., Author of "The Atlantic Coast During the Civil War." With an Appendix of Personal Letters from General Grant. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$3.00.

Noto: An Unexplored Corner of Japan. Percival Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Religion (the Philosophy of), An Introduction to. John Caird. Macmillan & Co. New Edition. Cloth, \$1.50.

Rob; a Story for Boys. Margaret Sidney. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.00.

Sicily (The History of), from the Earliest Times. Edward A. Freeman. Macmillan & Co. Two Volumes. \$10.00.

Snark (the) The Hunting of. An Agony in Eight Fits. Lewis Carroll. With nine Illustrations by Henry Holiday. Macmillan & Co. Cloth \$1.00.

Steadfast. A Novel. Rose Terry Cooke. Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston. Paper, 50 cents.

Trigonometry (The) of One Angle. J. B. Lock. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 65 cents.

Wordsworth for the Young. Compiled by Cynthia Morgan St. John. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Current Events.

Thursday, April 23.

The President and party continue their journey from Los Angeles to San Francisco.....In the New York Legislature, the Senate deadlock over the Canal Investigation Resolutions continues; the Assembly adopts the minority report on the Forest Commission Investigation.....In the Pennsylvania coke regions rioting continues; many evictions are made; an impromptu duel with pistols occurs between Sheriff McCormick and a woman, and both are slightly wounded.....In New York City: A man is swept away and lost in a public sewer.....Miss Gabrielle Greeley marries the Rev. Mr. Clendenin.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits the budget to the House of Commons.....The case of Newfoundland is presented by Premier Sir William Whitway at the bar of the House of Lords.....The explosion of a powder magazine kills seven persons, and does much damage at Rome.....News is received of the defeat by Chilian insurgents of government troops at Iqueque.

Friday, April 24.

The President and party continue their journey through the flower land of Southern California.....In the New York Legislature, a Bill providing for Canal Investigation, said to have been framed by Governor Hill is introduced in both houses.....In the coke regions, the evictions of strikers from the companies' houses is continued.....In Arkansas the Federal Grand Jury returns indictments against Democratic election officials of Conway County.....In N. Y. City the dead body of a woman, mutilated after the style of "Jack the Ripper," is found in a lodging-house at Water and Catharine Streets.

Count von Moltke dies suddenly in Berlin of heart failure.....Portugal yields Great Britain's ultimatum, and consents to the free passage of the Pungwe River.....It is announced that the insurgent Manipuris have been subdued; twelve of their villages were destroyed and they were shelled out of their hill refuge.....Four of the mutinous Grenadiers in London are sentenced to an imprisonment of two years each.

Saturday, April 25.

The President arrives at San Francisco and is welcomed with imposing ceremonies.....In the Supreme Court of the United States, the Bering Sea case is continued until October.....Secretary of the Treasury Foster discontinues the redemption of 44 per cent. bonds.....The birthday of General Grant is celebrated in Boston by a banquet of the Middlesex Club; speeches are made by General Woodford, ex-Congressman J. S. Wise, ex-Governor Long and others.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, dies.....A private dispatch reports the destruction, by a torpedo, of the Chilian Government cruiser, *Pilcamayo*, with a loss of 300 lives; the torpedo was intended to destroy the ironclad *Blanco Encalada* recently captured by the insurgents.

Sunday, April 26.

The President and party pass a quiet Sunday in San Francisco; a dispatch to the President announced the probably fatal injury of his sister, Mrs. Eaton, of North Bend, by a runaway.....It is announced that Governor Hogg, of Texas, accepts the resignation of U. S. Senator John H. Regan, and will appoint Horace Chilton as his successor.....Mrs. Annie Besant addresses the opening session of the National Convention of Theosophists in Boston.....The Rev. Dr. Talmage's new church in Brooklyn is formally opened.

It is announced that two more towns have been captured by the Chilian insurgents.....It is reported that France will negotiate reciprocity treaties with other countries.....A Russian regiment is to be sent to attend the funeral of Count von Moltke.

Monday, April 27.

The President passes the day in San Francisco; he receives intelligence that his sister, Mrs. Eaton, is likely to recover from her injuries.....The New York Assembly passes the amended World's Fair Bill.....In New York City, ground is broken for the Grant Monument; General Horace Porter delivers the oration.....General Grant's birthday is celebrated by various associations.

The Newfoundland Coercion Bill passes to a second reading in the House of Lords.....The striking weavers of Bradford have returned to work.....The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg resigns.....It is reported that Salvador and Honduras have arranged a treaty of neutrality.....News is received of the sinking of the Chilian insurgents' monitor, *Huascar*, by a torpedo.

Tuesday, April 28.

The President and party enjoy an excursion on San Francisco Bay.....In the New York Legislature, the Senate deadlock continues; the Assembly passes resolutions providing for six different committees of investigation.....The report of officials charged by the Government with the investigation of the New Orleans lynching is received at Washington, but not made public.....In New York City the Ninth National Bank is found to have suffered at the hands of its late President, John T. Hill, who died March 1, to the extent of about \$400,000.....The Brooklyn Union League Club give a dinner to Major McKinley.

The funeral of Count von Moltke is solemnized at Berlin.....Tamasese, Ex-King of Samoa, dies.....It is announced that the Chinese Government has signified its unwillingness to receive the Hon. Henry W. Blair as Minister from the United States.

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